

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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April 28, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 72 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 97 81.

April 28, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 72 a.m. 75
Humidity 93 86

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.06

2899 日五拾月

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1915.

香港 四月廿八日

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT.

BRITISH TROOPS ASSUME THE OFFENSIVE.

The Summit of Hartmannswellerkopf Retaken.

EXPORT OF RAW COTTON PROHIBITED.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT.

THE BATTLE AT YPRES.

British Troops Assume the Offensive.

Field Marshal Sir John French reports that yesterday all the German attacks northeast of Ypres were repulsed. Our troops took the offensive in the afternoon, and made progress near St. Julien and westward thereof; the French troops co-operated with our left and re-took Hetsas, further northward. In the course of fighting our artillery took full advantage of several opportunities of inflicting severe casualties.

There is nothing to report along the remainder of the front.

In addition to the destruction of the Courtrai junction, our airmen yesterday successfully bombed the stations and junctions of Tournai, Roubaix, Ingelmunster, Staden, Langemark, Thielt and Roulers.

EXPORT OF RAW COTTON PROHIBITED.

April 27, 2.55 p.m.

The Gazette publishes an order prohibiting the export of raw cotton, except to France, Russia, Spain and Portugal.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

HARTMANNSWELLERKOPF SUMMIT RETAKEN.

April 27, 4.20 p.m.

A Paris message says that we re-captured the summit of Hartmannswellerkopf yesterday evening, and took some prisoners. Otherwise there is nothing to report except the consolidation of the extension of our progress both to the north of Ypres and on the heights of the Meuse.

(Havas Telegram.)

Enemy's Fruitless Efforts.

April 28.

Yesterday, in the Ypres region very violent fighting prevailed, all of which turned to the advantage of the Allies. We also progressed on the right bank of the Yser Canal along which we further pursued our offensive to-day.

All the efforts of the enemy at Les Eparges, Notre Dame de Lorette and the heights of the Meuse were unfruitful.

The Petrograd communique states that a vigorous attack was delivered against the Russian positions in the Ussok Pass and this has been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. Russian airmen have effectively bombed Neidenburg, Railway Station.

A report from Trieste states that, fearing an attack from the sea, all the hospitals have been vacated. Passports are refused to men from 42 to 50 years of age.

From Sofia comes the news that the Macedonian revolutionary Sandanaky has been assassinated.

An official announcement from Mytilene states that on April 25 large English and French warships resumed the bombardment of the Turkish fortifications.

It is officially announced in the French newspapers that the French Government has recommended the inscription of the name of M. Garros in the orders of the day of the French Army.

(In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.)

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

THE CANADIANS.

THE CANADIANS' CASUALTIES.

Creates A Recruiting Boom.

April 26, 10.40 p.m.

The Canadian casualties on Thursday, Friday and Saturday totals 21 officers killed and 59 wounded. To-night's list of killed includes Lieut. Colonel O'Charg, of Vancouver, who was a noted rifle shot, Colonel Birchall (Staff), and Lieut. Colonel Boyle, of Alberta.

The deed of the Canadians, coupled with the warm congratulations of King George to the Duke of Connaught, has produced intense enthusiasm throughout the Dominion. The authorities are inundated with offers of recruits, and not only will the gaps be immediately filled but there will be a large and further enlistment.

THE KING'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The Duke of Connaught's Tribute.

April 27, 5.00 a.m.

The King, in a message to the Duke of Connaught, expresses his congratulations in the warmest terms of the gallantry of the Canadians, and says the Dominion may be justly proud.

The Duke of Connaught, in a letter to the Minister of Militia says that as an English Officer he is proud of the Canadians, who had brought honour to the British Army as well as to themselves. They had nobly done their part in a great struggle for the liberties and honour of our Empire against the tyranny and injustice of Germany.

ALMOST WITHOUT FOOD AND WATER.

A Wounded Canadian's Story.

April 28, 8.00 p.m.

The Canadians were sent to the northward of Ypres when the Frenchmen were beat back. They were almost without food and without water, and wet. Each had 400 rounds of ammunition. They waited the whole day, and it was nearly midnight when two battalions, were formed in line of half companies, and ordered to charge the enemy, who were 500 yards away. Some 2,500 Canadians attacked a wood containing 7,000 Germans, the wood was full of mines, but they stormed the trenches in front of the wood and went right through. Then they were surrounded by the enemy and dug themselves in, and remained there the next day, Friday, being subjected to constant shrapnel. Nevertheless, they recovered three French howitzers and blew them up and re-captured their own four guns, fiercely bayonetting the Germans. One German officer was seen to blow out his own brains. It was impossible to estimate the numbers of the German dead, but the German searchlights were working all night seeking dead and wounded.

A wounded Canadian said:—"The Prussian Guard were before us, and they ran like cowards. The Germans shelled anywhere, aiming continually at the dressing station under the Red Cross. We in 48 hours were almost foodless, though there was some in 72, but reinforcements arrived on Saturday. It was magnificent to see the Indian and French Lancers and heaps of British coming to relieve us and take up the positions which we had won. We lost most of our officers and many men."

Canadians speak in the bitterest manner of the German poisonous fumes, which drove out the Turks. A terrible sight was when two Canadian platoons, who mistook the order, charged the enemy before the general body. They were met with a murderous fire, but never looked back, and all fell in charging the trench.

The Canadians pay a tribute to the tremendous pluck of a Canadian "fighting person," who, after fighting in a most valiant manner, brought in a German twice his own size. The Canadians are naturally delighted at their success, and are proud of the opportunity to show their worth.

THE DARDANELLES.

Successful Landing of the Army.

April 28, 6.45 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that a general attack on the Dardanelles by the Fleet and the Army was resumed yesterday. The disembarkation of the Army, covered by the Fleet, began before sunrise at various points in Gallipoli, and despite serious opposition from the enemy, who were in strong entrenchments, protected by barbed wire, was completely successful. Before nightfall large forces were established on the shore. The landing of the army and the advance continues.

THE KRON PRINZ WILHELM.

To be Interned.

April 27, 3.05 a.m.

The auxiliary cruiser Kron Prinz Wilhelm will be interned at Newport News.

PETROGRAD COMMUNIQUE.

April 27, 3.05 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd it is officially stated that yesterday an enemy cruiser bombarded two villages on the Polanger coast, in Courland. A Zeppelin also bombed Bielostok without doing any damage.

We repulsed attacks on the heights of Polen, in the Carpathians on Sunday.

A desperate battle began in the direction of Styri on Sunday, and it still continues.

The Black Sea Fleet bombarded the fort in the Bosphorus yesterday. A Turkish battleship in the Straits replied but without effect.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIANS SUCCESSFULLY BOMBARD THE BOSPHOROUS FORTS.

Accuracy of Russian Fire.

April 27, 12.45 p.m.

A communique states: The Black Sea Fleet successfully bombarded forts and batteries in the Bosphorus. Great explosions were observed at the forts. Turkish warships in the Straits were also shelled and forced to retire.

The battleship Torgud replied ineffectually. Enemy torpedo boats advanced on our warships but were quickly driven off. The observations of our hydroplanes, which were unsuccessfully shelled by the enemy, showed the accuracy of our fire.

BELGIAN COMMUNIQUE.

Enemy Sustain Heavy Losses, Lizerne Re-Captured.

April 27, 12.45 p.m.

A Belgian communique dated the 28th instant states: We repulsed last night three attacks southward of Dixmude, the Germans again used poisonous gases. The enemy sustained heavy losses. The German artillery was active to-day. The Belgian guns replied successfully and gave useful help to the Frenchmen, who, again, recaptured Lizerne in the afternoon.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT.

ST. JULIEN CAPTURED BY ENEMY.

German Officers and Men Captured.

April 27, 12.05 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir John French reports that the severe fighting north-east of Ypres continues, and the general situation is unchanged. Our left flank, in readjusting the line to meet the altered conditions due to the original forced retirement of the French, had to face the north and extend westward beyond St. Julien. This weakened our line temporarily, and after a very gallant resistance by the Canadians, against superior numbers, St. Julien was captured by the enemy. Our lines now run south thereof.

Our troops east of Ypres have borne the brunt of repeated heavy attacks which were stubbornly opposed throughout the battle. It was an entirely unexpected situation, which demanded the exercise of gallantry and fortitude by the men, and quick resource and other military qualities by the commanders.

The Germans also made attacks yesterday eastward of the Ypres salient, but despite the enemy's use of asphyxiating gases, the attacks were repulsed, and German officers and men were captured.

In the fighting of the last three days we have inflicted very heavy casualties. Our losses were also heavy.

The German wireless report that four English heavy guns were captured in action.

One of our aviators bombed Courtrai station this afternoon and destroyed the junction, and although he was wounded, he brought the machine safely back.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

VIOLENT ATTACK ON THE LES ESPARGES FRONT.

The Slope Covered With German Dead.

April 27, 1.15 a.m.

The evening communique states:—North of Ypres we have made marked progress. On our left we drove back the enemy, inflicting on him heavy losses. The Germans again used asphyxiating gas, but we employed means of protection giving the best results.

Sharp infantry engagements took place near Fay, north of Chaulens, for the possession of a cavity resulting from a German mine. These ended in the dislodgment of the enemy therefrom, and we have held our ground notwithstanding two counter attacks.

Violent German attacks on the heights of the Meuse, on the Les Eparges—St. Remy front, were completely defeated. We remain masters of the whole of the Les Eparges position, whose slopes are covered with German dead.

After a most violent bombardment, the Germans gained a footing on the summit of Hartmannswellerkopf, in the Vosges. Our positions remain a hundred yards from the summit.

TURKISH AEROPLANES DAMAGED.

French Aeroplanes Drop Bombs on Maidos.

April 28, 7.30 p.m.

Two Turkish aeroplanes have landed at Tenedos badly damaged by the guns of the English and French Fleet.

Several French aeroplanes dropped bombs on a magazine at Maidos.

ITALY'S INTERVENTION EXPECTED.

April 28, 7.30 p.m.

Colonel Garibaldi, interviewed, said he was convinced Italy would be marching with the Allies before the re-opening of Parliament.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

April 28, 7.30 p.m.

The latest casualties announced include the following:—
Killed:—T. P. Lees, H. E. Pinhey, D. Sammerhayes.
Wounded:—G. Brodie, J. MacL. Calder, A. H. Cope, R. Corballie, J. H. Hadfield, R. Hine Haycock, H. Jang, E. Le Sauvage, J. Liebenrood, K. Ogle, G. E. Prior, J. F. Radcliffe (Devonshire), T. Rome, S. Sampson, J. Savage, Armstrong, P. V. Stone, H. Thwaytes, J. Walton (Northumberland), F. Wealand, G. W. Withington, N. Woodroffe.

(Continued on page 10.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Canadian authorities are inundated with offers from recruits.

A message from Washington says that the Kron Prinz Wilhelm will be interned at Newport News.

Colonel Garibaldi is convinced that Italy will be marching with the Allies before the re-opening of Parliament.

A Paris communique says that we have re-captured the summit of Hartmannswellerkopf, and took some prisoners.

A Gazette publishes an order prohibiting the export of raw cotton except to France, Russia, Spain and Portugal.

Sir John French adds that we made progress near St. Julien and that the French troops co-operated with our left and retook Hetsas.

Sir John French reports that all the German attacks northeast of Ypres yesterday were repulsed. Our troops took the offensive in the afternoon.

The main German strength northeast of Ypres is persistently attacking the British, whose left they are trying to turn with a view to capturing Ypres.

Two Turkish aeroplanes landed at Tenedos badly damaged by the Anglo-French Fleet. Several French aeroplanes dropped bombs on the magazine at Maidos.

A Petrograd communique states that a desperate battle began in the direction of Styri on Sunday and still continues. The Black Sea Fleet bombarded the forts in the Bosphorus yesterday.

The Press Bureau says that the attack on the Dardanelles was resumed yesterday and that the disembarkation of the Army, covered by the Fleet, was successfully completed before nightfall.

The Canadian casualties on Thursday, Friday and Saturday total 21 officers killed and 59 wounded. The list includes the names of Lieut.-Col. O'Charg, of Vancouver, Colonel Birchall and Lieut.-Col. Boyle.

Japan has presented to China the minimum revised demands. They are substantially the same as the originals. China is required to agree to the railway demands subject to Japan arriving at an understanding with Great Britain.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Charley's Aunt—Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Friday, April 30.
The China Borneo Co., Ltd. annual meeting of shareholders—noon.

Saturday, May 1.
Taikoo Riffle Club Concert, Quarry Bay—8.30 p.m.

Entertainment—Catholic Union Hall—9 p.m.

Monday, May 10.
Canton Insurance Co.'s meeting—11.30 a.m.

NOTICES

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

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NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
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LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese
graduate versed in litera-
ture, has been a teacher to
European officials and merchants
in this Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of train-
ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is
possessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has
also a good knowledge of Man-
darin and Hakka.
Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write to "Hongkong Tele-
graph" office or direct to No. 14,
Graham Street, 1st floor.
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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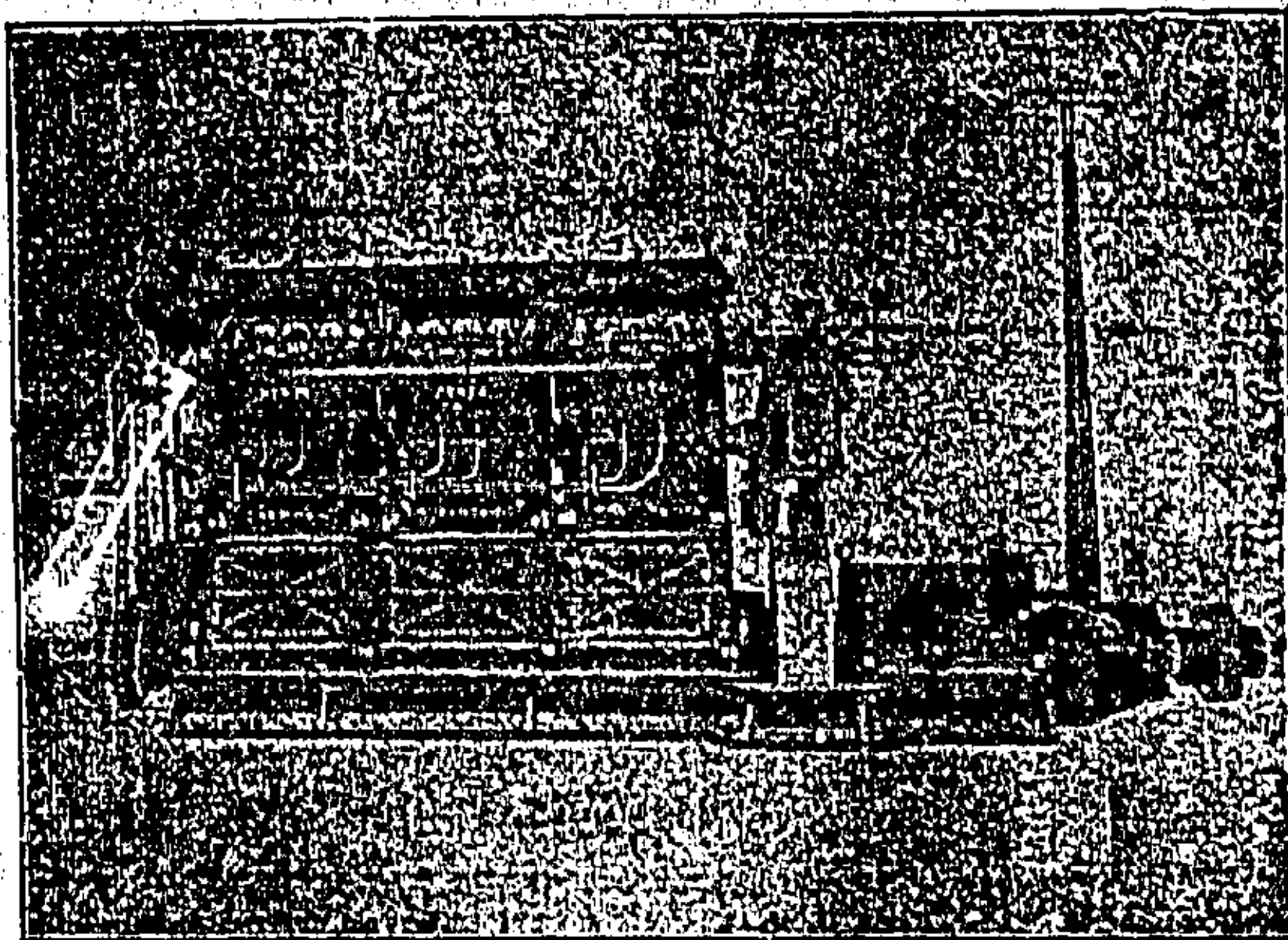
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Matters of Moment.

Every Britisher in this Colony
will read with considerable in-
terest the able review of the year
made by the Chairman of the
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce,
which was published in yester-
day's issue. Mr. Hewitt was de-
lightfully frank, and his observa-
tions, comprehensive and com-
plete, in regard to many matters
so vitally touching the interests
of this colony will find universal
endorsement. Who but the Brit-
ish Government would have
lingered for years before equip-
ping an important outpost like
this with a wireless installation,
and this in spite of strong and per-
sistent representations made by
influential public bodies? Happily,
Hongkong is now having its
needs supplied, and in the im-
mediate future probably the
authorities will give publicity to
the facilities which will be avail-
able in this direction.

Daily Press.

Local Questions.

Mr. Montague Ede happily
capped the Chairman's observa-
tions on this subject when he
said that if we realised the vital
truth that German trade activity
in the East was one of the
manifestations of the Prussian
Spirit of World Dominion, and
not the result of economic pres-
sure from within, "we should
stand together, and as with our
brethren in the trenches, have
the common object of opposing
this form as well as every other
form of Prussianism." Whatever
the lawyers may say as to the
right of British subjects to trade
with the alien enemy in a
neutral State, it is obviously,
from the moral point of view,
the plain duty of every patriotic
Briton, wherever he may have his
commercial domicile, to act in
this matter in conformity with the
policy in force throughout the
Empire. It is scarcely credible
that any British firm or subject
in China can at the present time
be acting otherwise, but while
legal pronouncements afford to
British subjects the shadow of an
excuse for trading with the enemy,
it is well that our public men,
and public bodies like the British
Chambers of Commerce, should
emphasise the unpatriotic char-
acter of the act, and, as Mr. Ede
put it, point the way to Britishers
generally.

China Mail.

Home Railways and the War.

Under this heading we recently
referred to the admirable service
rendered by the railways at home
in the transporting of troops since
the outbreak of war. Many in-
accurate statements, we learn,
have been made concerning the
plan on which the companies are
to be recompensed for the use of
their lines, staff and stock. It has
been asserted by some that the
Government guarantees the di-
vidends, while others have
gone still further and affirmed
that the Government had under-
taken that the shareholders
should not be worse off under war
conditions than they were in
peace. On this mistaken idea a
claim was made that the workmen
should be "treated as well as the
shareholders," and by increase of
wages compensated for the recent
rise in the price of commodities.
Even had it been true that the
Government guaranteed divid-
ends, the shareholders would have
been very far from finding them-
selves in as good a position as be-
fore the war. Equally with men,
they suffer from the rise in prices,
and at the same time have to pay
a heavily augmented income tax.

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MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Rear-Admiral Drowned.
News has reached Onellenham of the death of Rear-Admiral William John Grogan from drowning. He is reported to have overbalanced himself and fallen over-board from his ship.

Admiral Grogan retired from the Royal Navy nearly seven years ago but offered his services to the Admiralty on the outbreak of the war. His offer was recently accepted. He was born in 1858 and his home was in Onellenham.

Cardiff—New Recorder.

The appointment of Mr. M. W. Williams, M.P., to be Recorder of Cardiff will cause a by-election in the Carmarthen district, which he has represented in the Liberal interest since 1908. Mr. Williams is deeply interested in all Welsh subjects and is the author of several essays on Welsh history. He it was who once said that St. George was not an Englishman but a bacon contractor to the Army in Cappadocia!

Gave His Life for His Dog.

An extraordinary case of a man sacrificing his life for his favourite dog was reported at Aberdeen, yesterday.

Allan Ratray, tailor and clothier, New Pittsburg, was motoring with his brother to Fraserburg. Suddenly a hare ran under the car. Ratray, thinking it was one of his favourite dogs, suddenly sprang out of the car to save the animal. He slipped on his head and fractured his skull. Six hours later he died.

The Late Insp. Gen. C. L. Lees, R.N.

The death has occurred, at the age of 80, of Deputy Inspector-General Charles Alexander Lees, R.N. (retired). The deceased officer served in China during the war of 1857-9, in charge of the garrison at Maosao Fort, Canton River; he was in the Ballisels off Peiho Forts in 1858. Under Surgeon Watson he attended the seriously wounded of the second attack (1859) of Peiho Forts and had the Chin medal.

New Colours for H.B.V.C.

An interesting ceremony was performed in Victoria Hall, Hankow, on April 13 when new colours—the Union Jack in silk crowned with the letters H.B.V.C. in monogram—was presented to the Hankow British Volunteers by the British ladies in the port. A speech at the presentation was made on their behalf by Mr. H. J. Fox, C.M.G., British Consul-General, and the colours were handed over with all due ceremony by Mrs. Fox, an appropriate reply on behalf of the volunteers being made by Captain Burtwell, Feminist and Natural History.

George Bernard Shaw would have the world believe that free will in the choice of a life partner has always been a myth as a male prerogative. Warren Blake, in the Philadelphia Evening Ledger, ventures the suggestion that Shaw studied natural history and was thereby able to see the feminine world in a new light.

Mr. Blake recalls John Burroughs' description of the condour with which female birds fight for possession of a disputed spouse, which naturally awaits their decision, and concludes that "feminism antedates the 20th century, even antedates the female of our own species."

Is one to infer that the feminist movement is prompted by a desire simply to throw off the cloak of diplomacy that has marked woman's position of unsuspected powers of initiative?

Disastrous Fire at Moji.

A fire broke out in the electric power station of the Daiichi Flour Mill in a suburb of Moji on the morning of 15th inst. The flames spread rapidly and three brick buildings, including two godowns, were gutted in two hours. The Mill belonged to the Suzuki Shoten, of Kobe. It was established in October 1911, with a capital of Yen 600,000. Its daily output was 2,000 bags. Its principal markets were Obagoku and Kinsu, but a large quantity of flour has been exported to the South Sea Islands since the outbreak of the great war. The damage is estimated to amount to Yen 1,250,000, viz.: machinery and factory Yen 700,000, two godowns Yen 50,000, grain and flour Yen 500,000. The Mill is insured for about Yen 1,000,000, in nine insurance companies. The buildings can be repaired, and we understand that the Suzuki Shoten expects to re-open the Mill in October. *K. Herald.*

NOTICE.

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CARE OF GERMAN PRISONERS.

Official Correspondence.

Correspondence between his Majesty's Government and the American Ambassador respecting the treatment of German prisoners of war and interned civilians in the United Kingdom is published as a Parliamentary White Paper [C67815].

In reply to Mr. Page, who on November 16, 1914, requested, on behalf of the German Foreign Office, full information how German officers, officials, and soldiers according to rank, imprisoned in England, are paid, cared for, housed, and clothed, Sir Edward Grey wrote on December 2 that:—

Officers both military and naval, are given half the pay of the corresponding ranks of infantry in the British Army. In certain cases the amount of pay in the British Army varies with the length of service in that rank, and in such cases the lowest rate of pay is issued. Officers are measured free and are allowed to purchase such liquors as they may wish, but they are expected to clothe themselves, and this is the only expense they are called on to meet. Medical attendance is provided, and all medicines are issued free.

1. The accommodation provided for officers is entirely apart from soldiers, and is either in country houses or officers' quarters in barracks. Their quarters are comfortably furnished but without luxury. Servants are found for officers from among the prisoners of war.

2. Officials.—In certain cases officials are interned in officers' camps; they live under the same conditions as officers, but receive no pay.

3. Soldiers receive free rations, clothing, and medical attendance, also working pay at English rates when employed. They are housed partly in barracks and other buildings, which are well heated and lighted. Some are still in tents, but these will be moved to cover within the next few days. Canteens are provided, where tobacco, fruit, and other minor luxuries can be purchased. Prices, which are fixed by the commandants, are on the same scale as that charged to British soldiers.

In a covering letter, dated December 14, to Mr. Page, Sir Edward Grey transmitted a memorandum dealing with the points raised by the Secretary of State's Department at Washington both as regards military and civilian prisoners. The enclosed memorandum runs as follows:—

1. Housing.—Some are lodged on board ship, some in barracks, some in large buildings which have been taken over for the purpose, and some in huts which have been constructed. These are all warm and well lighted.

Interned civilians have been given the opportunity to elect for better accommodation and food at their own expense. Those who do not avail themselves of this are divided into social classes in the various places of internment. They all receive the same accom-

modation and food but can consort with those of their own class.

2. Rations.—The rations issued are the same as to the German military and naval prisoners, and are issued free. They consist of:—Bread, 1 lb. 8 oz., or biscuits, 1 lb.

Meat, fresh or frozen, 8 oz., or pressed, 4 oz.

Tea, ½ oz., or coffee 1 oz.

Salt, ½ oz.

Sugar, 2 oz.

Condensed milk, 1-20 tin (1 lb.).

Fresh vegetables, 8 oz.

Pepper, 1-72 oz.

2 oz. cheese to be allowed as an alternative for 1 oz. butter or margarine.

2 oz. of peas, beans, lentils, or rice.

3. Canteens are provided for the purchase of tobacco, small luxuries, and other things which the prisoners may need.

4. Sanitary conditions.—Sanitary arrangements of necessity differ in each camp. They are under the control of the medical officer in charge, and he is in frequent touch with the local medical officer of health. Two officers, experts in sanitation, constantly visit the various camps with a view to making the conditions as nearly perfect as possible.

These efforts are being successful as is evident by the fact that the number of deaths from natural causes up to the beginning of December in all places of internment have amounted to five, namely, one from valvular heart disease, two from aneurism of aorta, one from dropsy, one from typhoid (contracted before arrival in camp).

A resident medical officer forms part of the staff of each place of internment, and in each is a hospital where minor cases of sickness can be dealt with. More serious cases are removed to local hospitals, and in some cases to the German Hospital in London. Soldier and sailor prisoners of war who require hospital treatment are admitted to military hospitals and treated in precisely the same way as British soldiers and sailors. Officers are in officers' wards.

5. Occupation.—Everything possible is done to provide the prisoners with recreation, mental and bodily, and in each place of internment a committee is formed from among the prisoners (whether soldiers or civilians) to organize amusements and to frame suggestions for occupation, either intellectual or athletic. In this the military authorities are aided by philanthropic individuals and bodies. In certain cases prisoners, both soldiers and civilians have been employed in making roads, building huts for themselves, levelling and clearing ground. Civilians are employed on such work only if they volunteer for it, but should they so volunteer they are paid at the same rate as is given to soldiers, namely, that which is paid to our own soldiers in this country for similar work.

All prisoners do their own cooking, and generally look to the cleanliness and good order of their camps. Books are supplied in each place of internment.

6. Clothing.—An ample supply of first-class clothing, including overcoats, boots, shirts, and underclothing, as well as towels, soap,

&c., is kept in each camp, and is supplied to those who may have need of it free of charge. Several cases have been brought to notice where aliens have gambled away the garments given to them, and have accordingly suffered from want of clothing until this has been supplied for a second time.

7. Money.—Any money found on a prisoner on internment above a small sum (say £1) is taken in charge by the camp commandant and a receipt is given to the man, who can then draw on the balance in the commandant's hands at such times and in such amounts as he may require, and the commandant may think advisable. Similarly, money sent to a prisoner is, in large amounts, taken in charge by the commandant, and a receipt is given to the man, and he may obtain this money under the same conditions as money taken from him on internment. For any sum of money paid to or received from either side a receipt is always given. Within these restrictions the amount which a prisoner may receive is unlimited.

8. Gifts, whether sent from a neutral country or received from other sources are permitted, subject only to inspection by the camp-staff before delivery to the recipient.

9. Correspondence.—Every interned prisoner is permitted to write two letters a week, each consisting of two pages of ordinary writing paper, ruled. No writing is allowed between the lines. These are despatched twice a week after being censored. In special cases, where a man can show need for it, the number and length of his letters is unlimited. There is no limitation to the number of letters which a man may receive. Letters from or to prisoners may be written in either German or English, but when in German there is greater delay in censorship.

10. Washing.—Arrangements are made in each place of intern-

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&c., is kept in each camp, and is supplied to those who may have need of it free of charge. Several cases have been brought to notice where aliens have gambled away the garments given to them, and have accordingly suffered from want of clothing until this has been supplied for a second time.

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ment for the washing of clothes, which is done by the individual, and of the person. In most cases hot-water shower-baths are provided, and it is hoped that these will soon be established everywhere.—*The Times.*

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J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 22nd, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

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Hsinfat, Shanghai.
Shinmanyunt Central Street, Shanghai.
Keinyuenhong, Shanghai.
Lachua, Keosinbo, Shanghai.
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B. BLACK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 23rd, 1915.

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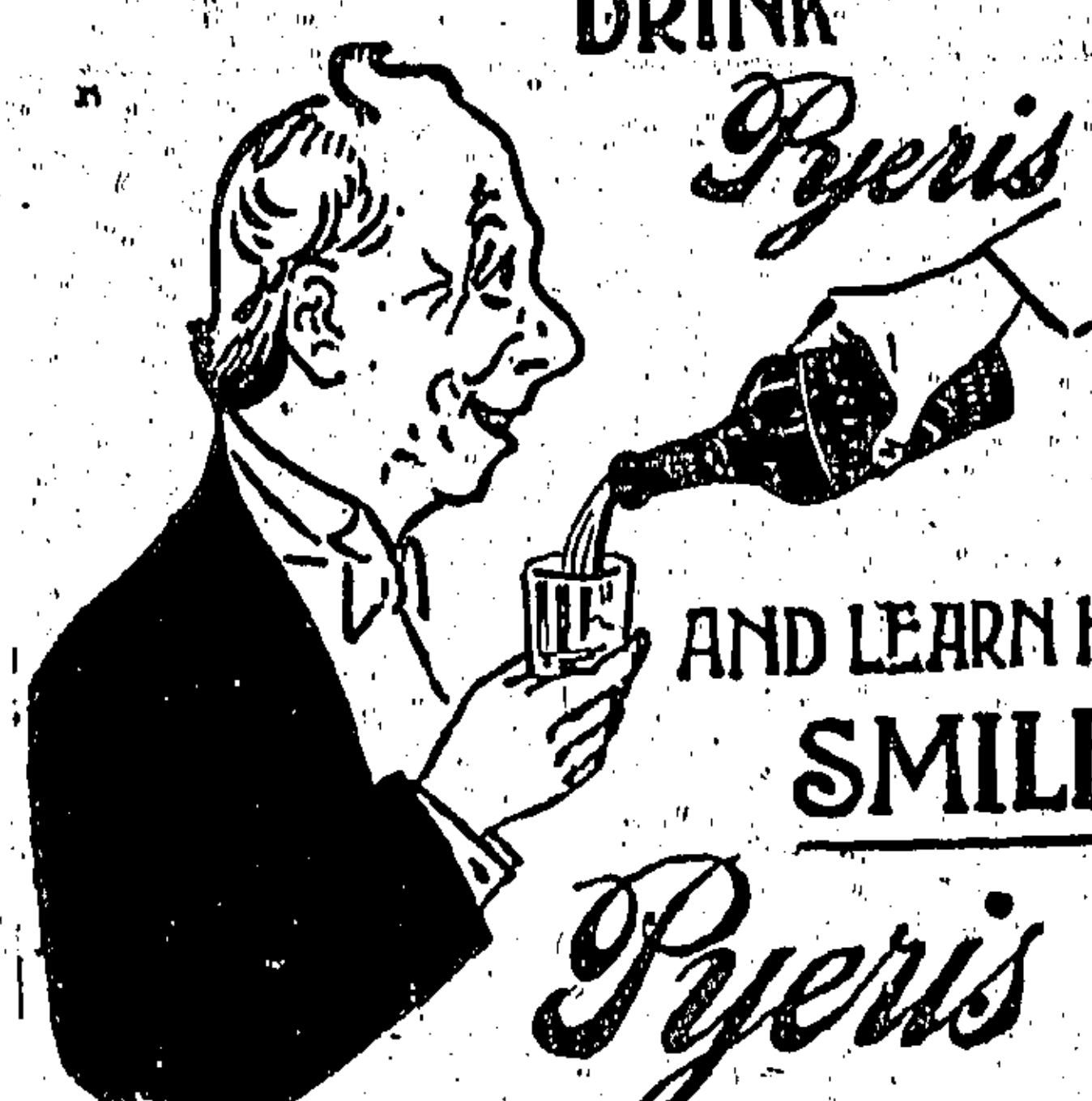
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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1915.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

In last Saturday's *Telegraph* it was stated that no less than sixty-seven colleges in the United States have officially recognised what, in America, is termed "spelling reform." Certain simplified forms, in official correspondence and publications, have been sanctioned; and these the students will, apparently, use in their written work in future. It may be said that this is no business of Britishers and that the Americans are free to do as they like. That is so; nevertheless one is bound to regret the rise of anything which tends to debasement the grand old English language—more than it has already been debased by the English themselves—and which renders correspondence between people of the two nations more difficult than need be. We read the Americans' books and newspapers and they read ours; but, if liberties continue to be taken with what was once our common language, a day must come when that interchange of reading can no longer continue, for the very simple reason that we and the Americans will no longer understand one another's.

At the same time, as we have suggested before, English people will do well to hesitate before condemning this spelling or that construction as "American," for it often happens that the inhabitants of the United States can produce as much defence for such construction or spelling as we for our own. The word "defence" which we have just used is a case in point. Americans may justly urge that, both in Latin and in French, an "s" and not a "d" is employed, and that Shakespeare uses their spelling of the word as often as not. Over "honour," "fervour," etc., they have a perfect right to claim that they take the word as imported direct from the Latin, and to condemn the "u" as a Gallicism that demands justification. Again, they may well say that if the English are going to write "programme" they should also write "telegramme."

Unfortunately, for one American who would defend his spelling on linguistic grounds, ninety-nine would be content to uphold it solely on the score of quickness; and so we get such interesting abnormalities as "thru." If we thought that the so-called reform would stop where it is, we would not grumble so very much; but we have an uncomfortable feeling that "thru" is but the thin end of the wedge, and that presently we may have to put up with phonetic spelling, if not with Artemus Ward's "hens 4th" and "2 harts that be as 1." What we do not quite understand is in that the schools and colleges of the United States should be willing to lend themselves to the alleged reform. If business men, in a body, announced that they were "out for" speed and convenience and not for literary traditions, we could sympathise. Commercial correspondence is not judged from literary standpoints. But these colleges which are supporting the movement are responsible for training and refining the youth of a great country. Is there any quicker road to vulgarising a country than by tempering with its words till they become etymologically unrecognisable? To our way of thinking, the reform is beginning at the wrong end. If the various college authorities are burning to improve the American language, their best way of going to work would surely be to teach their lads to avoid the hideous slang contractions (why "maneuver," for instance?) and abbreviations that defile the pages of ninety-nine per cent of the newspapers of their country.

Music in the Servants' Quarters.

We have received quite a number of complaints lately as to the unseemly noises issuing from the servants' quarters in European districts of the Colony. The offence appears to be particularly rife in Kowloon. Night after night, it is said, Chinese music emanates from these quarters, vexing and obafing the souls of the occupants of other European houses, who are bound to listen to it whether they will or no. Flutes, harps, sacbut, psalteries and dulcimers—or their Celestial equivalents—together with the human voice, combine to make residence in the neighbourhood something of a Purgatory, we gather. The grievance is there right enough; but who is to be held responsible? The employers of these musically-inclined servants, who wish to play the game by their neighbours, will naturally give instructions that the nightly bands should cease. Probably such pranks take place during the absence, on business or pleasure, of the masters and mistresses, who can hardly be expected to stay at home at all hours to keep their servants within bounds. We should imagine that a civil suit to the employers of the offenders would go, at any rate, some little way towards abating the nuisance. William Watson and President Roosevelt.

We don't know if Mr. William Watson will be considered to have added to his fame as a poet by a recent sonnet, published in the *New York Herald* and addressed to Mr. Roosevelt. Judged, as a sonnet it is, real enough poetry, but the sentiment may possibly find many adverse critics. It begins:—

"Hadst thou been sitting yet in Lincoln's chair,"

"A different voice had pealed across the sea;"

and this couplet is sufficient to show to our readers the general trend of the whole. From time immemorial, poets have been wont to choose political matter for their rhymes, in doing which they have not always displayed their wisdom; for in politics it happens to be the practical, and not the romantic, view that counts. Mr. Watson's argument seems to be that, had the ex-President been in office since war broke out, America would have asserted herself with considerably more vigour than has been the case. But is that for Mr. Watson to say? A Great Man.

Whether judged from the British or the American standpoint, Mr. Roosevelt is a great man, and, when our grandchildren come to look back on him in his official capacity, they may feel bound to include him in the list of America's greatest Presidents. All of which, however, does not prove that his occupying office at the present moment would have made any material difference to his country's actions since the European War broke out. If he were able to dominate American thought to the extent suggested by our British poet, surely Dr. Wilson would not now be President. We take it that the political sections in the United States that are opposed to Mr. Roosevelt object to him very largely on the score of his thoughts being tinged with what one must call, for want of a better word, Imperialism. The more thoughtful of the Americans are—wisely, as we think—opposed to their country's launching out after colonial territory; for they conscientiously believe that for America to own overseas dominions is for her to be false to the spirit of republicanism. And surely this is one of the reasons why we now have to speak of Mr. Roosevelt as "ex-President." We shall require more than Mr. Watson's testimony to convince us that, had the hero of his verses been now in office, he would have possessed anything like sufficient influence to persuade the people to take a hand in the war.

Ammunition Trains Collide.

Rome, March 27. The Petrograd correspondent of the *Mez-saggero* states that two German military trains collided near Wolslaw, west of Plock. Both trains were filled with ammunition, which exploded with terrific force, the sound being heard twenty miles away.—Central News.

DAY BY DAY.

"IT'S ONLY THE FELLOW ON THE OUTSIDE WHO CAN TELL A SNAIL HOW HIS SHELL LOOKS."

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 74; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 87; fog.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 41 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 47 published.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Lingschow to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
China Sugars.—\$116, sales.
Douglases.—\$41, buyers.
Indos.—\$98, buyers.
Land Investments.—\$108, sellers.
Ewos.—\$142, buyers.
Hongkong Cottons.—\$71, sales and buyers.
Shanghai Cottons.—\$91, sales.
Green Islands.—\$6.60, buyers.
Electric.—\$43, sales.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9.13-18d.

Today's Anniversary.

To-day is the sixteenth anniversary of the restoration of order in the New Territory. Dr. and Mrs. Clark leave for Home.

There was a large assembly of friends to wish a pleasant and safe voyage to Dr. W. and Mrs. Clark, who left by the a.s. Nore, to-day, for Home.

Alleged Theft of Kerosene. A remand was ordered by Mr. Lindsell in a case in which Mr. Gallotti's cook was charged with the theft of a tin of kerosene. Mr. P. G. Goldring appeared for the defence.

Bijou Theatre.

Readers are reminded that Miss May Clarke appears at the Bijou Theatre to-night. A big hit should be made by her song "Your King and Country need you" in which she will be assisted by half a dozen Boy Scouts.

Allice Memorial Hospital. The Hon. Treasurer of the Allice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—W. G. Humphreys & Co. \$30; (2nd sub.)

Appointments.

His Excellency the Governor, has been pleased to appoint Mr. Hugh Sander son Playfair, a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Playfair is the Hongkong manager of the London Liverpool and Globe Insurance Co.

Alleged Snatcher before the Court.

Mr. Lindsell had before him, at the Police Court, a Chinese charged with snatching a bangle from a baby on a woman's back. The prisoner was caught by Mr. W. V. Pennell at the top of Duddell Street as he ran off after the alarm was raised. The case was remanded.

Lecture at The University.

To-morrow night at 8.30 p.m., the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald will deliver a lecture on "The Sun," illustrated with numerous lantern slides, in the Great Hall of the University, under the auspices of the University Engineering Society. The lecture will be open to members of the general public.

Shares Lost.

As will be seen from our advertisement columns, ten shares numbered 3,050—3,059 on the Hongkong Ice Company have been lost. Application for the issue of duplicates has been made, and in the event of no claim or representation being made within the next thirty days the company will proceed to deal with such application.

Mr. Eldon Potter indisposed.

Owing to indisposition, Mr. Eldon Potter, the local Barrister, was unable to appear at the Supreme Court this morning, and the case in which he was concerned was adjourned. Mr. Potter is suffering from some slight trouble with his throat, we are informed, due to strain, and his medical adviser urged him to rest for a day or two.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DESPATCH.

The Germans' Desperate Efforts.

All the news coming through from the Franco-Belgian front shows that recent wires did not speak without knowledge when they foreshadowed a great battle. Reading the various statements side by side, one has now little difficulty in realising that not only is the battle now proceeding a big one, but that it is, in all likelihood, the biggest in history. Whether or not it is to have the flavour of decisiveness, no one who is not an expert and on the spot, has any right to discuss. The messages, whether Sir John French's or others, do not blink facts. The Fieldmarshal tells us offhand that St. Julien has been captured by the enemy and that our line consequently lies a little farther south than it did before. Just as frankly the Paris evening communique speaks of the enemy as being in possession of the peak at Hartmannswiller. Dutch despatches again bear witness to the persistence of the enemy's main attack round about Ypres, while, according to a wounded Canadian, two of the Dominion's platoons mistook an order and went charging to their death. Further, in another part of the field a detachment of Canadians lost all its officers.

Taking the Rough with the Smooth.

It is not the British way to shrink from facts or to seek to explain them away. The nation's training in the sports field has taught it to take the rough with the smooth and to waste no time in crying over what can't be helped. France, in the same way, is not given to worrying about a set-back. Those who have read the history of the French people know that, with them, it is sufficient to lose one inch of ground for them immediately to make up their minds to regain it and perhaps more. Even as we write this, another wire arrives to testify to this very point; the French have re-taken Hartmannswillerkopf. And this introduces us to the other side of the picture.

The Germans' big Bid.

If our losses have been heavy, what of the enemy's? In France and in Belgium both, Germany has evidently received terrible punishment. A German officer does not usually elect to blow out his own brains when he sees his side winning. Not only so, but we have the definite statement "It is impossible to estimate the number of dead Germans, but searchlights played all night long, seeking the dead and wounded." This was after the Canadians' magnificent stand, in the wood near Ypres; a stand from which "the Prussian Guard ran like cowards." Everything may now be said to point to the enemy's having reached the summit of desperation. "That this makes him all the more dangerous. Sir John French is not the man to shrink admitting. For the credit of mankind in general, and of Germany in particular, one is glad to be able to record that at least some of our opponents are not confining themselves to firing on the Red Cross, and spurring inflammable or poisonous gases. Some of them are making a ferocious fight, and it will be the ultimate victory over these latter that will be the biggest feather in the cap of the Allies' troops. It is something of a triumph to deal with the baby-murderers and poisoners as they deserve; but how much greater does the triumph become when it means the vanquishing of men who are "out for" real fighting, and who are being spurred to the very utmost by despair or something very like it.

New French Decoration.

Paris, March 26. After an eloquent speech by M. Millerand, Minister of War, the Senate voted to-day the institution of a Croix de Guerre, designed to commemorate mentions in military and naval despatches. The Bill had already been voted by the Chamber.—Reuter.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

When Is the "Redemption" Coming.

(SPECIAL ARTICLE.)

Those of our readers who had been looking forward to the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce for some semi-authoritative pronouncement on the subject of the local coinage, have, it seems, had to pocket their disappointment—side by side with those who expected to hear something new concerning it. We notice that the Chairman devoted some five hundred words of his speech to the matter, and the only quarrel that we have with them is that they were not the particular five hundred that our readers wanted. If there be a defence for this, it surely lies in the legitimate contention that there is practically nothing new to be said on the vexed problem. With this we agree—or nearly. We do not, however, ask what is to be said—but what is to be done.

"In Time."

We get no comfort from Mr. Hewett's "in time," where the bringing back of the small coin to par is concerned. The coinage is a matter which concerns the resident of to-day rather than him of twelve years hence. Of course we are glad to think that those who come after us are going to have less to worry themselves about than we, but there is a possibility of carrying the "So no man liveth unto himself" doctrine too far, and neglecting the present generation entirely.

The Government's Affairs.

Passing on to the matter of the silver dollar, Mr. Hewett expressed himself as of opinion that the real way out of the difficulty was "to be found in the substitution of Hongkong treasury notes for those now in currency." Many others in the Colony will agree with the speaker, and the *Telegraph* among them—but can we hope to have this system while there still remain some millions of dollars in subsidiary coinage unredeemed?

But we have no wish whatever to seem to saddle the Chamber of Commerce with other folk's sins. After all, it was the Government that got the Colony into the mire, and it is for the Government to get it out again. It has, from time to time, as Mr. Hewett said, consulted with the business men of the Colony as to finding a way out of the difficulty; but such consultations seem to have been fruitless. Some seven and a half years ago a committee was formed, under the chairmanship of the present Colonial Treasurer, to enquire into the whole matter. It consisted, besides the chairman, of eight members, two of whom, Mr. R. Shewan and the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, are still in the Colony. With its findings we have nothing to do here; we mention it now, partly apropos of Mr. Hewett's observation and partly because, on the committee's first meeting, on September 25, 1907, the very first questions asked concerned the drifting of British subsidiary coin into China.

That drifting will perhaps give the Government which finally decides as to the redemption of the surplus subsidiary money some amount of comfort; for much of it will never drift back—as it now exists in the form of bullion or ornament—and there will be that much less to redeem. When all is said, the redemption of the surplus is the main point of all. As we have shown in a previous article, the Hongkong Government thought that the people of this Colony, men, women and children, each needed about a hundred dollars per head, when, in reality, a seventh, or perhaps a tenth, of that amount was ample for the usages of everyday life. And while that ridiculous surplus exists—or continues to be reclaimed at as slow a rate as is the case at present—all the alteration in the local money system which we shall see will be confined to talk.

THE SHEK LI PUI ROBBERY.

Alleged Accomplice's Outburst.

A Chinese with an engaging smile upon his face appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, in connection with the Shek Li Pui robbery. Inspector Gordon in charge of the case asked that the man be remanded in police custody for a day. His Worship agreed to this course and, as the prisoner was removed from the dock he addressed the magistrate denying complicity in the affair. Once in the courtyard, however, his gentle demeanour changed and he commenced roaring as lustily as any bull of Bashan. He was hustled to the cells in the police station but for a full twenty minutes the air was rent by his protests against possible identification test which may lead to his recognition as a returned banished. So much noise did he make that Mr. Wood had reason to complain of it from the bench.

LIME WASHING PROSECUTIONS.

Solicitor's Complaint of Harassing.

"The Board are unduly harassing my clients said Mr. Crewe of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, this morning when defending a Chinese summoned for failing to lime-wash his premises to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Board.

Inspector Thompson gave evidence to the effect that if the lime-washing had been done, it was done with a wash defective in quality, patchy, and did not reflect the light as well as it should.

Mr. Crewe said that not only had the premises been lime-washed, but since the last hearing the whole matter had been put into the hands of a new contractor and done afresh.

Mr. Crewe asked the Inspector:—Will you indicate what you find wrong with the work?

The Inspector:—It would be a difficult job because there was hardly any of it that was good.

Mr. Crewe said his client had had the premises lime-washed five times, and would be quite prepared to put the matter into the hands of a firm of architects to have the work done under their supervision, and to satisfy his Worship that it was done properly. He felt very strongly that the board was unduly harassing the defendant.

The matter was adjourned. In another case in which Mr. Bulmer Johnson, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley appeared, it was claimed that the premises had been lime-washed four or five times.

In this case a witness said when the Inspector saw the premises he was not satisfied and said the walls should be as white as a handkerchief.

A fine of \$5 was imposed.

ALLEGED THEFT OF ROPE.

Four Chinese Charged.

This morning before Mr. J. R. Wood, in the Police Court, four Chinese were charged with the theft of 100 fathoms of Manila rope, and seventy fathoms of steel hawser from the a.s. Tjimanok.

Mr. R. O. Faithfull appeared for the defence.

Det. Sergt. Wills in charge of the case told his Worship that a sampan was hired at Yaumati by the first defendant and another man who was not in custody. They went alongside the ship and climbed over the side and helped themselves to the property. They then went back to Yaumati. Witnesses would prove that the defendant was the man who went on board the ship and the remainder were arrested while handling the cargo on the Praya.

The matter was adjourned until to-morrow.

CANTON NEWS.

(From Our Own Correspondent).
Canton, April 26.

New Barracks at Fu Moon.
The Commander of the Fu Moon fortress has petitioned the Governor for permission to build new barracks, as those now in use are insufficient to properly house the troops stationed there. Recognising the reasonableness of the request, the Governor has sent contractors to estimate the cost and make him a report at once.

Gambling Officials.
The story is being repeated in the Chinese press, that a number of Cantonese people living in Peking, gave a big dinner to Mr. Leung Kai Chin on the occasion of his leaving for his holidays; and at this dinner they requested him to investigate secretly the rumours alleging that the Canton officials are indulging in gambling or are allowing it to be carried on in unlawful places upon the payment of bribe money. If he discovers any such flagrant violations of the laws, he is to commence impeachment proceedings forthwith.

If he does not find anything of the kind, it will be abundant proof that, whatever other high qualities he may possess, his skill as a detective is doubtful. But we suppose it will turn out to be only another opportunity to officially proclaim all the recalcitrant officials to be lily-white.

Domestic Munitions.
The Superintendent of the Canton Arsenal advocates the utilisation of home products for the manufacture of gun-powder, bullets, etc. In a report to the Military Board, he says the raw material for such manufactures can all be obtained in or near Canton, but the production of this material should be encouraged. He suggests a good use for the money on hand in the Arsenal would be to utilise it for this purpose. He figures that an initial outlay of \$81,000 would be enough to furnish all the material needed and if a saving of but two cash might be effected on the manufacture of each bullet, this would amount to an annual saving of something like \$3,000,000.

Killed by Lightning.
Information has just reached Canton that during the heavy storm of the 17th inst. five men living near White Cloud mountain all in the same house, were killed by a bolt of lightning that shattered the house.

LANGKAT OU TPOT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:

April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	254	239	242	233	273	253	233	244	269	273	270	238	269	311	268	295	280	247	298	282	290	302	256	284	255	275	277

Total to 25th inst. 7,196

Daily average 266.51

TENNIS.

Results of Last Nights Play.

The following are the results of last evening's play in the Hongkong C. C. Tennis League:—

Championship Singles:—Ng I-tze Kwing beat M. P. Lo by 7-5, 6-4, 7-5.

Handicap Doubles:—Ory and Faibnie, owe 4/8, beat Franks and Thonn, rec. 2/8, 6-4, 6-8.

Professional Pairs Nisbet and Phelps beat Green and O'Leary by 5-7, 6-4, 6-2.

SPECIAL CABLE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

JAPAN'S MINIMUM REVISED DEMANDS.

Subject to Japan Arriving at an Understanding with Britain.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, April 27, 2.45 p.m.
The Japanese have presented the minimum revised demands, which are substantially the same as the originals, except in the case of Hon-Yeh-Ping. China is required to agree to the railway demands, subject to Japan arriving at an understanding with Great Britain.

BOY SCOUTS IN HONGKONG.

Special Appeal for Building Fund.

The following appeal has been received from the local association of Boy Scouts:—

The Local Association of Boy Scouts having decided to raise by public subscription a small amount to enable a Scouts' hall to be built on a site given by the Military Authorities, desire to give a brief explanation to those interested, of what is meant by scouting and the benefit that the boys derive from the training.

By the term scouting is meant the work and attributes of back-woodsmen, explorers and frontiersmen. In giving the elements of these to boys, we supply a system of games and practices, which meet their desires and interests, and is at the same time educative. From the boys' point of view, scouting puts them into fraternity gangs, which is their natural organisation whether it be for games, mischief or loafing; it gives them a smart dress and equipment; it appeals to their imagination and romance, and it engages them in an active and open air life.

From the parents' point of view, it gives physical health and development; it teaches energy, resourcefulness and handicrafts; it puts into the lad discipline, pluck, civility and patriotism; in a word it develops character, which is more essential than anything else to a lad for making his way in life and which is yet practically untaught in the schools. The method of instruction in Scouting is that of creating in the boy the desire to learn for himself and not by drilling knowledge into him.

From the national point of view, our aim is solely to make the rising generation into good citizens. We do not interfere with the boys' religion of whatever form it may be, though we encourage him to practise that which he professes. Our training divides itself under three heads:—(1) Individual character training in resourcefulness, observation and self-reliance to gain the Scout's badge, (2) Handicrafts or hobbies which may help the boy to make his way in life for which we give proficiency badges, (3). Service for the state, such as fire brigade, ambulance missioner, sailor, life-saving & volunteering. Scouting appeals to boys of every class and can be carried out in all countries.

The following is what we teach and how we get the boys to acquire character. In the first place we make the scout promise on his honour to do his best to carry out the Scout Law, which is:—

A Scout's honour is to be trusted; A Scout is loyal; A Scout's duty is to be helpful to help others; A Scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout, no matter in what social class the other belongs; A Scout is courteous; A Scout is a friend to animals; A Scout obeys orders; A Scout smiles and whistles under all difficulties; A Scout is thrifty; A Scout is clean in thought, word and deed.

The whole object of Sir Robert Baden Powell in inaugurating this great scheme of Boy Scouts is to seize the boys character in its early stage of enthusiasm and to endeavour to mould it into the

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LD.

Dividend Subject To Audit.

We are informed that subject to audit, the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. propose to pay a Dividend of 20 per cent.
Say \$2.00 per share on 60,000 shares \$120,000.00
To place to reserve... 70,000.00
To write off plant account for depreciation... 145,216.28
To write off property account for depreciation... 10,000.00
To write off furniture account for depreciation... 633.34
To pay a bonus to staff... 7,765.97
To carry forward to next account... 597,60.00
\$413,375.06

Capt. Rabier's Gallantry
Captain Rabier, Chief of Police of the French Concession, now serving with the 16th battalion of *Chasseurs a pied*, has been mentioned in despatches and has been decorated with the Legion of Honour, for having led the attack at the head of his company, in the course of a fight in the Argonne, in spite of a wound in the head, caused by the explosion of a bomb. Many friends in Shanghai will hear with pleasure of this reward of Captain Rabier's gallantry.

right shape. The Chief Scout lays down the necessity of a separate headquarter for the Scouts, a place of their own in which they can practise their various handicrafts. In Hongkong for the past 18 months the Scouts have had the privilege of using St. Patrick's Hall and various classrooms at St. Joseph's College. These were not suitable places for various reasons and now that the movement has widened and in all probability will continue to do so it is imperative that a central hall should be available for all scouts irrespective of denomination or creed. The training of a scout is varied and as before noted is calculated to make the boy grow up into a good self-reliant citizen. Among the various uses for which the hall would be available would be as a gymnasium, first aid classes, fret-work and wood carving, short-hand, etc. all of which tend to improve a lad's mind and help to make him a strong useful member of the community. These compared with the other out-door attractions will we feel sure show that the movement is worthy of support and combined with the various exercises of out-door scout work will make the boys of to-day sturdy useful citizens of tomorrow.

Any Lady or Gentleman desirous of assisting, either as Scoutmasters or lecturers or by subscribing to the Scout's Hall Building Fund, may do so by communicating with the undermentioned Officials:—
Lady May, President; Commodore Anstruther, R. N. Commissioner for Scouts; Lieut E. R. Kennedy 18th Infantry, Chief Scout; Mr. N. J. Stabb Treasurer; E. H. Ridgatt Farrell, Secretary.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

WE MAKE IT OUR BUSINESS

to give you

BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

OUR BUTCHERY

is the Only One of its Kind in the Colony and our

FRESH MILK

and other Dairy Products are unequalled in the East for

PURITY & EXCELLENCE.

Every Department under Expert European Supervision.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO DEAL WITH US.

COMPANY REPORTS.

Shanghai Gas Company Limited.

Report for 1914 (being the 51st since the Origin of the Company).
The Directors present the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for 1914.

The profit on Working Account amounted to Tls. 268,068.01, as compared with Tls. 299,872.50 for 1913, a decrease of Tls. 33,804.49.

The net profit for the year amounted to Tls. 210,608.19, against Tls. 254,721.99 for the previous year, a decrease of Tls. 44,053.80. Of this difference, Tls. 8,874.45 is attributable to the low dollar exchange which again prevailed.

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, after crediting the account with Tls. 19,800.68 carried forward after appropriation of the profits of 1913, and debiting it with Tls. 48,000.00 amount of Interim Dividend at the rate of 4 per cent paid on 10th August last, amounts to Tls. 182,447.85, of which sum the Directors recommend appropriation as follows:—

To pay a final dividend for the year 1914 on 24,000 shares at 3 percent, (making 7 percent for the year) Tls. 1.50 per share ... 36,000.00
To write off for depreciation of Land and Buildings ... 4,076.35
" write off for depreciation Manufacturing and Distributing Plant ... 121,708.43
" write off for depreciation Furniture ... 803.33
... 126,878.11
" carry forward to new account ... 19,739.74
Tls. 182,477.85

Consumption.—During the year 457,249,500 cubic feet of gas were sold to private consumers, being a decrease of 10.8 per cent. The output of gas for cooking, heating and industrial purposes progresses satisfactorily.

Coal, &c.—The total amount of Coal carbonised amounted to Tons 32,893.142, whilst 364,233 gallons of Liquid Fuel were also used in the manufacture of gas. The prices paid for both coal and oil were considerably higher than those paid last year.

Residuals.—A largely increased demand for Tar is to be recorded. Owing to the strength of the market higher prices were realised for coke throughout the year. The price of Sulphate of Ammonia remained low.

Directorate.—In accordance with the Articles of Association Mr. C. W. Wrightson retires but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Audit.—Mr. H. W. G. Hayter and Mr. J. E. Bingham offer themselves for re-election as Auditors.

Summary of Engineer's Reports to the Directors during 1914.

The only additions to plant in the Works were a Simplex Vapouriser, a Compressor and additional Tar Distilling Plant consisting of two stills and a tank; the latter being necessitated by the increased demand for deodorized tar. All Plant and

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Miss May Yohe's Performance.

As we anticipated, there was a crowded house at the Victoria Theatre last night to greet Miss May Yohe, who, despite her recent illness, was in excellent voice. The songs which she sang were all old favourites: "Dear Old Georgia" and "Bye-Bye Dearie" in the first part, and "Because I'm in love with you" and "Honey, ma Honey" in the second. Each was greeted with immense bursts of applause, and though the artists did not take up the encore during her first turn, the audience became insistent over "Honey ma Honey", and she repeated the second verse.

Miss Yohe has lost none of the old charm which sent all London mad over her, some twenty years ago. To say that her singing is as fine as in those days would perhaps be no compliment to her; but it has to be owned that her voice to-day is rich and powerful, at times exquisite. To hear her is a genuine pleasure; and to this statement Hongkong bore witness last night.

Shanghai Golf Club.
The match in the semi-final of the Hong Foursomes competition has been played, with the following result:—

Messrs. J. S. McEbrin and A. N. Warack beat Messrs. A. H. Blagden and F. G. Hayland by 2 and 1.

The winners of this match will meet in the final either Messrs. C. M. Bain and K. D. Stewart or Messrs. F. W. Tower and R. W. Scott.

Machinery has been maintained in first class condition.

Coal and Oil carbonised ... 41,999 cubic feet.
Gas manufactured ... 511,573,900
Yield per ton ... 12,180

Distribution.—No extensive work was necessitated during the year, as but slight extensions and alterations nothing further was required. About 4.3 miles of new mains were laid.

Gas sold during the year ... 470,572,700 cubic feet.

Gas used at Works & 8,933,100

Gas unaccounted for and stock ... 32,088,100

Gas unaccounted for in Distribution ... 6.2 per cent.
F. W. POTTER, Engineer-in-Chief.
Shanghai, 8th April, 1915.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NOTICE

A MEETING of FOREIGN IMPORTERS of Piece-goods will be held at the Secretary's Office, Chamber of Commerce, New Government Buildings, on MONDAY, the 3rd. May, 1915, at 4 p.m.

By Order.
E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Hongkong, 28th April, 1915.

MACKINTOSH

& Co., Ltd.

Men's Wear Specialists.

SMART AND COMFORTABLE

SLEEPING SUITS

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

SKILFULLY CUT AND CAREFULLY MADE IN EVERY DETAIL.

See Window at

16 DES VŒUX ROAD 16

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

NEW STOCK OF

SMART VOILES ZEPHYRS

AND

DRESS LINENS

FOR

SUMMER WEAR.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

[As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.]

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS

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SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.

CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG and DANCE.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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Royal Blend Whisky

Whisky

"Fit for a Prince"



SOLE AGENTS:

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WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central Hongkong.

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THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road, YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

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TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailing times and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	19th June.	5th May.
CHANGSHA		25th June.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Santhia," tons 5,192, Capt. Robertson, will be despatched for S'pore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 29th April, at 11 a.m.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,182, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta on the 14th May.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, April 28, 1915.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
WEDNESDAY, 28th APRIL.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

THURSDAY, 29th APRIL.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Taishan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 2nd MAY.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd., THE CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 5.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),

Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Miyasaki Maru Capt. Teranaka	T. 16,000 THURS. 13th May, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa	T. 12,500 TUES. 4th May, at 4 p.m.
	Awa Maru Capt. Hori	T. 12,500 TUES. 18th May, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga	T. 13,500 MON. 17th May, at 11 a.m.
	Tango Maru Capt. K. Soyeda	T. 13,500 TUES. 15th June, at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Ceylon Maru Capt. Shinobe	T. 12,000 SATUR. 1st May.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Jinsen Maru Capt. Torada	T. 8,000 MONDAY, 10th May.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yoko	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,000 TUESDAY, 11th May.
SHANGHAI & Kobe	Kanagawa Maru Capt. Higo	T. 12,500 FRIDAY, 30th April.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 13,600 SATUR. 15th May, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser	T. 16,000 TUES. 11th May, at 10 a.m.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Miyasaki Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 13th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushimi	25,000 "	" 3rd June
Hirano	16,000 "	" 17th June
Katori	20,000 "	" 1st July
Kamo	16,000 "	" 15th July

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Sado Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 4th May
Awa	12,500 "	" 18th May
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	Thursday 27th May
Aki	12,500 "	Tuesday 15th June
Tamba	12,500 "	" 29th June
Yokohama	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail.

HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	29th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	29th Apr. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	2nd May at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	4th May at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	11th May at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon, accommodation amidships, electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

Hongkong 27th April, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tjibodas	JAVA	in port	S'HAJ	30th April
Tjmanoeek	JAVA	in port	S'HAJ & 2nd May	JAPAN
Tjikembang	JAPAN	13rd May	JAVA	15th May
Tjikini	JAVA	2nd half May	JAPAN	
Tjilatjap	JAVA	2nd half May	JAPAN	

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1774

York Building.

[15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Shinyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tuesday, 11th May, at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	" 8th June, at noon.
First Class to London	£71.10	Return (6 months)	£120.
First Class to New York	£80.	"	£96.10.
" " San Francisco	£45.	"	£68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS: HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUITO and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Seyo Maru 14,000—15 knots Wednesday, 12th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern		15th May at 10 a.m.
Aldenharn	3rd May	28th May
St Albans	14th May	22nd June
Empire	24th June	17th July

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailong	W. C. Passmore	FRI. 30th Apr. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI. 7th May at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun..... A. H. Stewart..... WED., 28th Apr. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrak & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given that the French authorities have notified that on account of the war the ports of Indo-China will be closed to shipping from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., and that lights in these ports will be extinguished during these hours. This notification does not apply to lights in roadsteads and along the seacoast. By Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

The German Steamer

"Sui-Mow."

The Official Gazette of the 10th instant publishes the decision given by the Sasebo Prize Court on November 21st, last year, in the petition of Mr. Robert Koops, of Kobe, on behalf of Mr. Georg Boolsen, Manager of the Hamburg-America Co., Shanghai, for the German steamer Sui-mow, with the 600 tons of Miike coal, 900 tons of Cardiff coal, 60 casks of machine oil, and 3 cases of medicines and other medical supplies on board, lawful prizes.—*Japan Gazette.*

Demand for Japanese Ships.

Not the least strange of the new developments due to the great war is the emergence of this country as a market for steamships. Needless to say this is due to the fact that the shipbuilding yards in the United Kingdom are so busy with Admiralty and Government orders that they cannot undertake orders to make good the wastage of merchant vessels through war. Already one Japanese steamer which was purchased a few years ago from British owners has been resold—and resold at a very considerable profit; and we learn to-day that other transactions of a like nature are almost certain to follow. A bid of £55,000 has been made, we understand, for the s.s. Hokkai Maru, which was purchased not so very long since for £15,000. This state of things, wholly unanticipated before the political cataclysm of last year, doubtless accounts for the spurt in shipbuilding here.—*Kobe Herald.*

Chartering of Small Vessels.

While the regular Japanese lines are again in operation there has been such a demand for trans-Pacific tonnage that comparatively small Japanese tramp steamers have recently been chartered for such service. The smaller British lines operating along the China coast have all the work they can do, and rates have been advancing materially and rapidly. At present there is an especially heavy demand for tonnage between Hongkong, Saigon, and Manila for the service of the rice trade, above mentioned—a service formerly largely in the control of German vessels. There is also heavy demand for tonnage from Malaysia for rubber, tin, and other products, for which there is strong demand in Europe and the United States. Because of the low state of Chinese trade generally there has been comparatively small demand for additional tonnage in Chinese ports, but as indicated, enough freight has been collected at various points to render some additional service necessary in the near future. Rates are firm, but so far no advance beyond the 10 per cent. increase, which came with the advent of war, and certain special advances on particular commodities have been considered necessary or possible. So long as eastern trade generally remains in its present state the least advance in costs will result in restricted transactions. The freights now obtaining offer ample return upon investments where tonnage can be supplied at all.—*L. and O. Express.*

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon Haddocks, Kippers &c.,
ALEXANDRA GAGE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Thurs., 29th Apr. at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Fri., 30th Apr. at noon.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Sat., 1st May at 10 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 1st May at 3 p.m.
Kobe & Moji	Yatsing	Wed., 5th May at d'light
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Fri., 7th May at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 8th May at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namisang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanad, Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
 Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
 Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—OMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Monmouthshire	5th June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents. [9]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
 Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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Telephone No. 215. Agents. 14

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

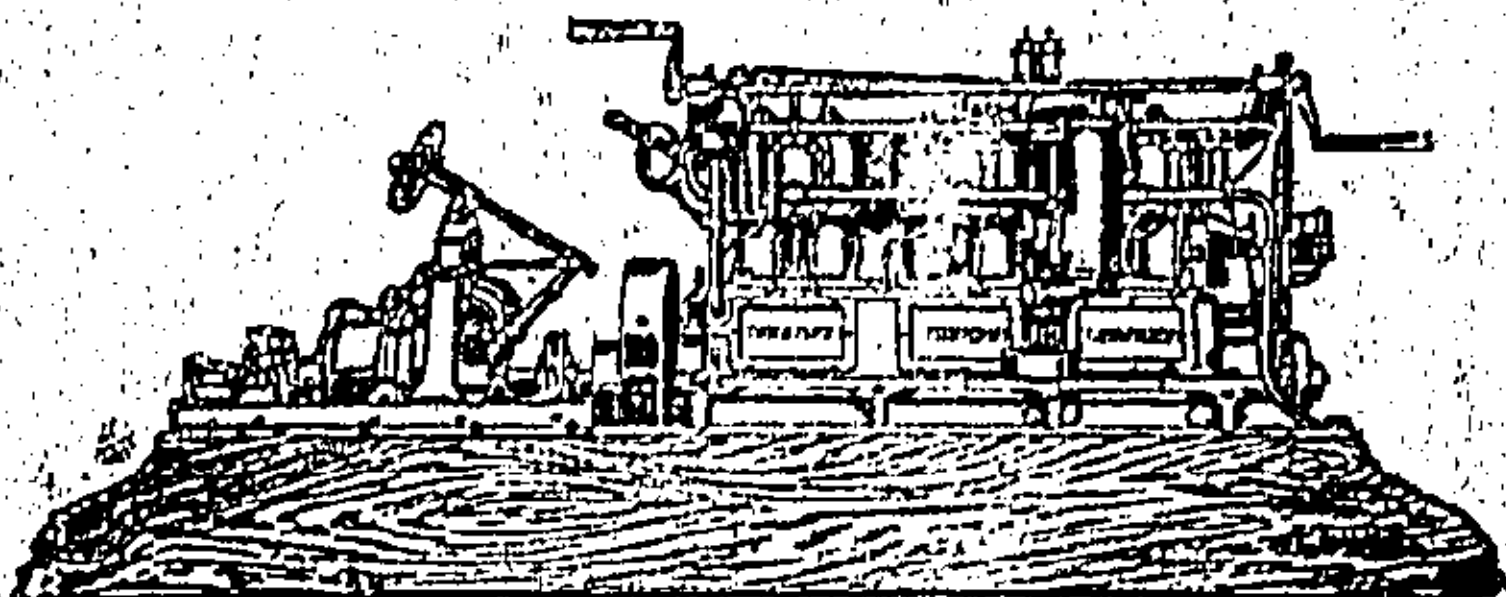
GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"
 Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for: **JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.**

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
 150 B.H.P.
 As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.G. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
 B.H.P. 70. 1500 300.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT CRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSE BOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
 MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS,
 Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK"
 TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	P. & O.	7, May
Marseilles & London	Kalomo	P. & O.	10, May
London, S'pore, via P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Nellore	P. & O.	12, May
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	13, May
London	Monshire	J. M. Co.	5, June

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York via Panama Canal	B. Castle	D. & Co.	28, Apr.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	1, May
Via, B.C., & S'tle via K'lung &c.	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	4, May
Boston and New York	Indradeo	S. T. & Co.	4, May
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	5, May
Boston & New York via Suez	Inveric	B. L. L.	8, May
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	11, May
San F'co via S'hai & Japan etc.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	11, May
Via, B.C., T'ma via S'hai & Japan Seattle M.		O. S. K.	14, May
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	18, May

AUSTRALIA.

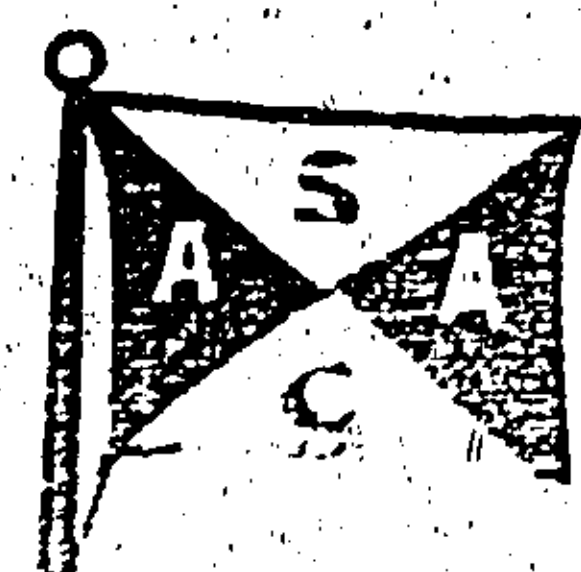
Australian Ports	Taiyuan	B. & S.	5, May
Australian Ports	Eastern	G. L. Co.	15, May
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	17, May
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	25, June

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Esang	J. M. Co.	30, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Amazona	M. M.	3, May
Shanghai	Nubia	P. & O.	7, May
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	8, May
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nagoya	P. & O.	10, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	11, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	11, May
Moji & Kobe	Riojun M.	N. Y. K.	13, May
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Sangola	D. & Co.	14, May
S'pore, Batavia, Samarang, etc.	Borneo M.	D. & Co.	18, May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	25, May
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	9, June
Singapore, Mauritius & South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	15, June
Shanghai	Tiannan	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tilalaj	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Timancoek	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

The s.s. "INDRADEO"

on or about 4th May.

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

"INVERIC"

4,789 tons, Captain A. Wallace, will be despatched as above

on Saturday, 8th May.

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA will be despatched from this port on Wednesday, May 4, at 1 p.m. and not as per schedule May 4, for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama and Honolulu.

The T.K.K. s.s. SHINYO MARU will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday 11th May, at noon.

The T.K.K. s.s. CHIYO MARU will next leave for San Francisco via usual ports on Tuesday, the 8th June at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports and Manila) on the 9th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 28th instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I.C.S.N. s.s. YATSEING from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 1st May.

The I.C.S.N. s.s. NAMSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 4th May.

The I.C.S.N. s.s. TAKSANG from Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 23rd April.

The S.L. s.s. MONMOUTHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 19th May.

The S.L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 30th May.

CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"KALOMO"

Captain F. P. Swinney, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 30th inst., at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915.

TO SAIL

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

MONTEAGLE

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER

Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States, West Indies, London, etc.

1st May and 3rd July.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

Passage Rates:—

VANCOUVER \$31; LONDON \$43 & \$45.

Rates to other points furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For Steamer

Sails.

MARSEILLES & LONDON...Kalomo 10th May.

...City of Newcastle 27th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

Hongkong, 18th April, 1915

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Taiyuan, Br. s.s. 2,000, P. W. Grierson, 21st inst.—Sydney, 23rd inst. Gen. B. & S.	Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,340, Jenkins, 25th inst.—Kobe, 18th inst. Rice—Order.
Yel Maru, No. 2, Jap. s.s. 1,783, Itani, 20th inst.—Canton, Gen.—M.B.K.	Tsimook, Dut. s.s. 3,310, A. W. La. 20th inst.—Batavia, Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Esang, Br. s.s. 1,129, N. F. Baker, 21st inst.—Hongkong, 18th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Esang, Br. s.s. 1,127, Baker, 26th inst.—Canton, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Zafiro, Am. s.s. 1,408, N. T. Ventorini, 22nd inst.—Saloon, 18th inst. Gen.—Order.	Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 739, Ch. Le Chevallier, 26th inst.—Hongkong, 25th inst. Gen.—A. R. Marty.
Montesio, Br. s.s. 3,953, F. L. Davison, 22nd inst.—Vancouver, General C.P.R.	Talagtas Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,529, K. Yamada, 26th inst.—Chingwantao, 19th inst. Gen.—D. & Co.
Hudson Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,143, Iki, 22nd inst.—Moji, 15th inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.	Wimbledon, Br. s.s. 2,438, J. Cantell, 26th inst.—Chingwantao, 19th inst. Gen.—D. & Co.
Kansu, Br. s.s. 1,143, Monkman, 23rd inst.—Canton, Gen.—B. & S.	Explicola, Br. s.s. 2,507, A. G. Pope, 26th inst.—Hankow, 19th inst. Gen.—A. P. & Co.
Mongolia, Am. s.s. 8,750, Emery Rice, 27th inst.—Nagasaki, 20th inst. Gen.—P. M. S. Co.	Winnam, Br. s.s. 3,666, N. Macdonald, 26th inst.—San Francisco, 26th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Carnarvonshire, Br. s.s. 3,004, L. W. Boland, 23rd inst.—Shanghai, 20th inst.—Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Taiwan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,143, H. Sakai, 27th inst.—Hankow, 23rd inst. Gen.—D. & Co.
Chusan, Br. s.s. 1,337, R. Robinson, 24th inst.—Bangkok, 18th inst. Rice—B. & S.	Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,123, F. H. Rolfe, 27th inst.—Manila, 21st inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Loksang, Br. s.s. 979, D. W. Ritchie, 24th inst.—Halphong, 22nd inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Takaang, Br. s.s. 977, R. A. Matther, 27th inst.—Swatow, 26th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 25th inst.—Saloon, 19th inst. Rice—S. T. & Co.	Balton Castle, Br. s.s. 3,680, Smith, 27th inst.—Manila, Gen.—D. & Co.
Jade, Fr. s.s. 386, J. Pannico, 25th inst.—Halphong, 21st inst. Rice—O. S. K.	
Bourbon, Br. s.s. 998, Leantlant, 25th inst.—Saloon, 20th inst. Rice—Chingchow.	
Sado Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,814, Asakawa, 25th inst.—Shanghai, 22nd inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.	
Nio Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,802, T. Matanabe, 26th inst.—Moji, 19th inst. Gen.—O.S.K.	

TO SAIL

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York.

via Suez.

For Freight, Passage and Further Particulars, apply to:—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
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Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.
 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

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 Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER ALL AT FURROWS	SIZE OF TIDE	SHAPE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	18' top bottom	10'	1' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271	24'	15' 6"	1' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	264	24'	15'	1' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	250	24'	15'	1' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	250	24'	15'	1' 6"
SHANGHAI					
Commodore's Dock	400	15'	20'	1' 6"
ABERDEEN	400	15'	20'	1' 6"
Hong Dock	250	15'	15'	1' 6"
General Dock	250	15'	15'	1' 6"

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER B.Sc. M.I.N. Kowloon Dock Hongkong.

TOY OFFICE
 QUEEN'S BUILDING
 Telephone No. 30, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1915.

AFTER TWENTY SEVEN YEARS.

Mr. Edward Jones Retires on Pension.

There are very few mariners whose ships have come to Hongkong who have not at one time or other come in contact with Mr. Edward Jones, Assistant Harbour Master of this Colony, who has been employed in controlling the shipping of this Port for the past twenty-seven years. With his superiors he was held in the highest esteem, and he commanded the respect of both his European and Chinese subordinates.

He now retires on pension and leaves for home on Saturday next. His family, with the exception of Mrs. Jones who is here, are at home already, and it is to their call, as he said this morning, that he is responding, when he leaves the scene of his twenty-seven years of activity for the rest and seclusion which he has so well earned. The members of the Harbour Office staff will lose a friend.

In private life he was an ardent and devout member of the Roman Catholic Church, and he was closely connected with the Church of the Holy Rosary, Kowloon.

The members of the staff at the Harbour Office would not permit of his departure without presenting him with some tangible recognition of their esteem, and in the office of Commander Beckwith, at noon to-day, the European and Chinese employees, including Dr. Keyt, attended, Commander Beckwith, presenting Mr. Jones with a beautifully illuminated address bearing a picture of the Harbour Office, a magnificent travelling clock (silver), and inscribed, and a pair of powerful binoculars.

In making the presentation, Commander Beckwith said he was asked to voice the sentiments of that Department, and to convey to Mr. Jones the deep regret they felt at his departure after twenty-seven years of hard work in that office. They would miss him greatly and personally he would feel that he was the loser of an old and valued friend. Mr. Jones was the first person to greet him when he arrived in this Colony, to take charge, in October 1906, and he took that opportunity to say how much he appreciated the help of Mr. Jones, in those days, when he (Commander Beckwith) was "making learn" (laughter), in this large port. He asked Mr. Jones on behalf of that Department, to accept the illuminated address, which he thought expressed, clearly, their thanks, small though the address might be, and their respect and good-will. They all wished Mr. Jones and Mrs. Jones, good luck and God speed, and they hoped he would live long to draw the pension he had so well earned (Applause). Here are binoculars with which I hope you will be able to see the submarines (laughter) and a clock, visible by day or night (Applause).

Mr. Jones in reply said he did not know, how to sufficiently thank them for their good wishes on that occasion and also their valuable presents also for the unique and beautifully worded illuminated address. It was gratifying to know that "endeavour" had been appreciated by his superiors and the staff, and he took that opportunity to personally thank them for their co-operation, good-will and ever readiness to help him during the heavy weather and the smooth water times in that Department (Hear, hear). Now on the eve of his departure he had some regrets and he felt them with mixed feelings. On the one hand old associations of twenty-seven years held him and on the other the call

his children took him away from them. In conclusion he asked them to allow him to thank them again for the thought that prompted them to think so kindly of him. He felt deeply grateful for the sentiment and he would often look back to the very many happy days he had spent in that Department among them and especially to that ceremony which had afforded him much happiness and pleasure. He also thanked them for the good wishes conveyed to his wife (Applause). Three cheers were then called for Mr. Jones, and heartily given.

THE BRIBERY CASE.

Handwriting Evidence on the I. O. U.

This afternoon, in the Police Court, before Mr. J. L. Wood, the case was continued in which Wong Kam-ying was charged on two counts:—that he did incite Sergt. Hawkins to conspire and collude with the said Wong Kam-ying to defraud the Government of a certain quantity of coal to be supplied to the Government; to deviate from his duties as chief clerk and misconduct himself in such a manner as to enable the defendant to defraud the Government of a certain quantity of coal, by offering him a sum of \$100 per month; and by thrusting in the pocket of the said Sergt. Hawkins \$100 in notes.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor prosecuted, and Mr. E. J. Grist defended.

Sergt. Hawkins, recalled, in answer to Mr. Hodgson said if he had accepted the bribe, the unscreened coal could have been passed. That would have had the effect of the Government having less screened coal than that provided for in the contract. At the time of the alleged loan witness was not in financial difficulties, and in fact had money in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to the amount of about \$600, on which he could have drawn, at any time he wished. After the occurrence complained of, witness at once reported the matter to Capt. Lammer.

Capt. Gao, Lammer said that on April 6 the last witness came to him in the Supplies Office, Wellington Barracks and made a complaint, at the same time handing over an envelope. The complaint was that he had been offered the contents of the envelope as a bribe. Witness examined the envelope and found inside \$100 in notes.

Capt. F. E. Milner—Jones spoke to the knowledge of the coal contract, in connection with which he wrote on April 1, to the Wing On Co. Before he received an answer to that, he wrote another letter on April 6, to which he received a reply from Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist. Sergt. Hawkins was not permitted to borrow money from the Government contractors, or to have any social dealings with them. If he did he would be liable to a court martial.

The Head Coxswain of the A. S. C. said that after the first consignment of coal had been complained of the defendant asked him if Sergt. Hawkins would accept the money. Witness replied that the Sergt. did not make the complaint. The defendant then said that if the Sergt. did not make any complaint, he, the defendant, would give him something during the month. The witness replied he did not want anything to do with the matter and told him to speak to the "Sergeant direct." Mr. E. R. Dovey, acting Government Analyst examined the alleged forged I. O. U. and compared it with an admittedly correct signature of Sergt. Hawkins. He

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V. D., state:—

Joined:—The undermentioned having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—No. 1812 Private J. Easton to Stretcher Bearer Section. No. 1813 Private J. MacDonald to Scouts Company.

Leave:—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as follows:—Private F. McD. Courtney from 1. 5. 15 to 1. 5. 16. Bombr. J. L. McPherson from 5. 5. 15 to 5. 8. 15.

Weekly Reports:—The weekly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. tomorrow, 29th instant.

Parades: Parades for Thursday, 29th instant, 5.00 p.m. Civil Services Co.—Table "C" M.G. Course on Kennedy Rd. Range. 5.10 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co.—Table "C" M.G. Course at Kowloon Dock (for Dock members only). 5.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery Battery and Left Section M.G. Co. 10 p.m. drill at Headquarters, Scouts Company—Company Drill and Skirmishing at Happy Valley. Fall in on road between Law Courts and City Hall at 5.15 p.m. and proceed by special tram. Remainder nil.

Detail.—On duty until 7 a.m. 1st May H.K.V.R. Next for duty Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Sections Scouts Company.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The T.K.K. ss. SHINYO MARU which sailed San Francisco on the 3rd inst. is expected to arrive at this port via Honolulu, Japan Ports & Shanghai on Friday, the 26th inst. at 3 p.m.

The T.K.K. ss. CHIYO MARU on the 18th March was delivered in New York on the 24th inst.

New Justices of the Peace.

The following justices of the Peace were sworn in at the Magistrate's this afternoon, by Mr. G. A. Woodcock:—Messrs. E. V. D. Parr, L. N. Leefe, H. Percy Smith, Lo Cheung Shun, U. Hoi Chan A. Dyer Ball, W. Schofield, R.A.O. North and Mr. H. S. Playfair.

The Foreign Women's Home.

The fifth annual report of the Foreign Women's Home shows that in spite of the war the finances of what is unquestionably one of the most useful and praiseworthy institutions in Shanghai have not suffered, a fact which says a great deal, at a time of subscriptions to so many war funds, for the charitable heart of Shanghai. The Foreign Women's Home is supported by voluntary contributions: it does excellent work and is glad to think that it is facing the coming year with confidence and hope.

was of opinion that the signature on the I. O. U. was a forgery. He examined seven exhibits in all, when he placed the alleged forgery above a true signature they coincided to a remarkable extent, and there were only two principal differences between them. He suggested that the alleged forgery was traced from the other. The model used for the tracing was written in pencil and was not clearly seen through the paper on which the tracing was made. That in his opinion accounted for the two differences as a tracing, one of the other, though there were also other differences owing to the slower motion of the hand in making the tracing. Witness then proceeded to detail the differences in support of his opinion.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From our Special Correspondent).

War Socialism.

London, Friday, March 19th.

People are only just waking up to the full scope of the measures the Government is taking for organising the industries of War in this country. It is a bold coup, but a necessary one. Not only is the State empowered to take over all factories and workshops, whatever their present uses, needed for the supply of munitions, arms and equipment, but to impress the services of labour. Due regard will of course be paid to the private interests of employers and workpeople, but nothing will be allowed to impede the requirements of the Nation. It is something of a paradox to find, as the result of a war which Socialists alone oppose, an interregnum of wholesale socialism set up. These sweeping but temporary measures are the outcome of Mr. Lloyd George's conferences in Paris with the Finance Ministers of France and Russia, and of Lord Kitchener's amazing genius for organisation and provision. There is every prospect that the immense scheme will be put on a thoroughly business footing and will work well. A Board of Control has been appointed under State supervision, consisting of a few chosen representatives of Capital and Labour. Our present output of War material is three hundred times in excess of the normal, but it is still insufficient to meet the prospective demands of the Allies. France and Russia have mobilised all their manhood. This country alone, thanks to her inviolate shores and her steel watchdogs on the sea, is unsullied by the hideous hoof of the Hun. This country alone retains untouched her great reserves of industrial manhood, whose energies are now to be concentrated on the War by a State system of registration for women war workers and willing to take the places of men in purely civilian employment, thus releasing the latter for the forging of the supplies of war. Consequently, it is to the United Kingdom that the Allies look for their munitions to a large extent. The British Empire's task is to hold the seas, to put in need two million men in the field, and in a great measure to finance and equip the War. It is no more than we should do, but it is a gigantic task.

Lord Kitchener's Appeal.

Lord Kitchener's appeal to the workpeople has not fallen on deaf ears. The magic of his name and the force of his personality are astounding. His lordship caused it to be announced that he would speak in the House of Lords at 4.30 one afternoon of this week. The place was crowded with Peers, Peereses, Commons, and strangers, two-thirds of the latter wearing khaki. Five minutes before the appointed hour the stalwart soldierly figure of His Majesty's Secretary of State for War strode up the floor of the House of Lords and took a seat next Lord Crewe on the Ministerial bench. Lord Kitchener was in "muff", correct to the last detail, but the muff of the military tailor. The out of his tight-fitting short frock coat suggested a military tunic. The garment seemed to want a few rows of stars and orders on the breast. The trousers that encased Lord Kitchener's long legs were equally in need of a scarlet stripe down the seams. Lord Kitchener is as manifestly the soldier in muff as Lord Charles Balfour is the Admiral in shore clothes. His lordship drew from an outside pocket an old-fashioned granny spectacle case. He jerked a prosaic pair of spectacles into position, drew some manuscript from his inside breast pocket, and, with a court nod of recognition to Lord

Crewe as his Parliamentary commander-in-chief, within the precincts of the House of Lords, proceeded to study his notes with an occasional glance up at the clock. On the stroke of 4.30 a noble lord, some under-secretary, who was fussing about at the table with documents, felt himself suddenly seized from behind by a firm hand and gently shunted. It was Lord Kitchener clearing the way. Springing to his feet, and placing his notes on the table before him, the War Minister stood to attention, and in a steady, clear voice and eminently businesslike style, read out what he had to say. Lord Kitchener grapples with Armageddon as calmly and confidently as a City magnate tackling a Board meeting. But there was just a glint of enthusiasm when he referred to the latest British successes at La Bassee, and the conduct of the Canadian and Indian troops, to the French advance in Champagne, and to German deadlock before Warsaw. He could tell their lordships nothing as yet about the Dardanelles, but "your Lordships may rest assured that the undertaking is well in hand." There is, after all, something in being a nation of shopkeepers! In fifteen minutes Lord Kitchener compressed all he had to say. But his speech will ring through England and the North. He praised the patriotism and devotion of all classes, but plainly told the country that the shortage of War supplies was giving and would give him grave anxiety. He let his countrymen realise that they are in a great and terrible emergency, but with that realisation his countrymen could not help feeling that the emergency was not more than equal to the Man who confronts it at the War Office. No living man has a greater burden of the War on his shoulders than Lord Kitchener. Yet those shoulders are set square and erect. He shows less trace of wear and tear than any other member of the Cabinet, including Mr. Winston Churchill, who is little more than half his age. A slight shading of grey at the temples is the only mark of Anno Domini Lord Kitchener wears. His face shows no office pallor, but displays "the shadowed livery of the burnished sun." Strength, obstinacy, tenacity, and absolute sang froid shine forth from the man like beacons in the night.

The Spring Campaign.

A distinguished officer of the British Army who is attached to the staff of General Joffre has given some interesting personal observations on the fighting in Champagne. This acute and experienced observer is full of enthusiasm for the resolute gallantry and fine efficiency with which the French troops have kept hammering away at a formidable German position and finally carried the desired positions of strategic importance. He discommends clearly between the last three weeks' fighting in Champagne and the earlier efforts of the campaign. Indeed he dates the opening of the Spring campaign of 1915 from February 15th, when these operations began. All the earlier winter efforts he describes as local affairs purely intended to keep the enemy occupied and prevent him concentrating forces at any given point. The present operations are more sustained and have a more definite object in view. The same may be said with equal truth of the advance by the British at La Bassee. Both these points will play an important part in the big fighting that is coming. These successes have not been gained without loss. The German official admit that their casualties in Champagne have exceeded their losses in the fierce fighting with the Russians in North Poland. At La Bassee, in the fighting at Neuve Chapelle, the Germans lost, according to Sir John French's estimate, eighteen thousand men. Our own losses in the same engagement were probably about ten thousand. This is a big price to pay for success. But the Germans have paid a still bigger price for defeat. The moral effect need hardly be emphasised. Nothing has been more thrilling than our British Eye Witness's description of the cheerful groups of wounded, many of them wearing captured German helmets, to be seen on the roads after the battle. The position to-day is that the Allies, having consolidated their positions in the east and in the west, are waiting in the Spring to renew offensive operations with redoubled efforts and with immensely greater forces. The Germans await those efforts with a double failure round their necks. The first attempt, to knock out France and capture Paris, failed disastrously. The second attempt, to knock out Russia and take Warsaw, has failed just as signally. There two failures have cost the enemy somewhere between two and a half and three million casualties. The German prisoners taken in the west can still point to the mud upon their clothes and say "This is not German soil." Except in East Prussia and in Alsace and Lorraine, the Germans have held the War at arm's length from their own hearth and home. We shall see whether they can still boast of this three months' hence, and what is the effect on the German temperament when the shadow and the lurid glare of War falls aslant the cities and homes of the Fatherland. For the Germans will find before long, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that the vultures of War come home to roost.

BROKEN PROMISE.

Witness who would not Attend Court.

In the case of Li Shek-pang, plaintiff, against Ma Hing-muk, alias Mo Hoi-tung, and Wong Yew-nam, partners in the Wa Sang-shan boarding-house, Connaught Road West, for the sum of \$1,057.80, being rent due, judgment having been obtained against the second defendant, first defendant was sued as a partner before Mr. Justice Hazland in the Summary Court, this morning.

Mr. Sheuton, of Messrs Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing, appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Sheuton said judgment had been given against the second defendant, and he was now applying for judgment against the first, and he might inform his Lordship that, with the consent of his friend, the figures were not in dispute—it was purely a question of whether the first defendant was or was not a partner. A witness of his had not yet appeared, but he thought he would do so later.

His Lordship: "You do not suggest he is hostile?"

Mr. Sheuton: No; he was in my office yesterday and he said he would come.

This was simply a case of partnership, and he submitted the first defendant was a partner in the firm. He was known under the names he submitted. The first defendant negotiated for the premises and he issued scrip certificates to the partner he was calling.

Referring to the absent witness, later in the morning, Mr. Sheuton said he had just been informed that the witness who he was calling had been found, but he refused to give evidence. A subpoena was immediately issued.

The case was adjourned until next Friday's list; a date then to be fixed for further hearing.

and men.

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

The Right Material.

The following leading article is from the *Globe* of March 26:— Plainly it is no true economy to use up officer material for service in the ranks. Many things go to the making of what we know and respect as the British officer besides pluck and a knowledge of drill; and an hereditary capacity for leadership, or at least the education from which it originally sprang, is one of the chief. There is no snobbishness in this view: it is a simple fact, and if we are to get the best out of our common resources in this great struggle for national existence we must recognise it. Not for a moment do we deny that real genius for leadership very often shows itself in the classes from which the rank-and-file are ordinarily drawn, and we are as insistent as anyone can be that, when it does, it should be recognised. But, speaking quite broadly, this capacity is mainly found in those classes which have a Public School or University education, and we only weaken our resources if we shut our eyes to the fact. The University and Public School Corps is emphatically "officer material," and one very serious problem before us is how to utilise the services of its members to the best advantage. Just at present there is a marked disinclination on the part of the authorities to allow them to take commissions, and this for a very intelligible but very trivial reason. As vacancies are created in the various battalions of the Corps they are filled up from the outside, with the inevitable result that the particular battalion finds itself always handicapped, by the presence in its ranks of a number of raw recruits. That is a very real grievance, and we can easily understand how heartbreaking such a state of things must be to the officers of the battalion. Had one battalion been kept as a nursery for recruits, and drafts made from it to the others as vacancies occurred, this difficulty might, it seems to us, have been removed. But as this has not been done it is desirable that another remedy should be sought. Why not disband the Corps altogether and utilise its splendid material for the commissioned rank? Our losses in officers have been terrible, and somehow they must be repaired. In the University and Public School Corps there are some five thousand or more of the best potential officers in the country, and the training they have already undergone will suffice to give them a grasp of the work before them. We are not sneering at the hatchet if we say that it is foolish to use the razor to cut blocks, and that to leave all this officer material in the University and Public School Corps to serve in the ranks is to misuse our opportunities. Let its members be frankly accepted for what they are—officer material, and let us employ them as such.

THE HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO.

The Howitt-Phillips company re-open to-night at the Theatre Royal for a short season of three nights, prior to their departure for Shanghai. By special request "Mrs. O.B." will be repeated, and to-morrow night "Charles's Aunt" will be staged. On Friday night, under the distinguished patronage of Major General Kelly, O.B., "David Garrick" will be produced, followed by J.M. Barrie's new act play, "Der Tag." Booking is now open at Montrose & Co., and intending patrons should book without delay in order to secure good seats.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. Beattie Esq. to sell by Public Auction on **FRIDAY, the 30th. April, 1915,** commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Residence "Eggsford" No. 124, the Peak.

The Whole of his Valuable Household Furniture comprising:

Tapestry covered Armchairs and Couches (including Chesterfield) Blackwood Lady's Desk, Blackwood Tables, Card Table, Brass Fenders, Teak Octagonal Table, Carpets, Rugs, Tapestry and Lace Curtains, Marble Clock, Engraving, etc., etc.

Teak Extension Dining Table, Leather Covered Dining Chairs, Teak Sideboard with Bevelled Mirror, Dinner Weggons, Crockery, Glassware and Pantry Requisites.

Teak Bedsteads (double and twin), Teak Toilet Table with Bevelled Mirrors, Marble Top Washstand, Teak Double and Single Wardrobes with Bevelled Glass Doors, Toilet Sets, Shanghai Tubs, etc., etc.

Also One Collage Piano by "John Broadwood & Sons" (in good condition).

A Collection of Chinese & Japanese Curios.
A Quantity of Pot Plants.
Terms:—As usual.
On view from Thursday, the 29th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **SATURDAY, the 1st. May, 1915,** commencing at 11 a.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Consignment of Swallow Driven Work and Embroideries.

comprising:—
Bedspreads, Table Cloths and Napkins to Match, Tea Cloths, Table Runners, Pillow and Cushion covers, Dress and Blouse Lengths, etc.

Embroidered Silk Crapes and Pongee Dress and Blouse Lengths, Silk Shawls, Silk and Linen Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs, etc., etc.

Also 1 Hand Sewing Machine (in good condition).
25 Rolls Pongee Silk.
On view from Friday, the 30th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A final Dividend of Twenty Dollars and a Bonus of Five Dollars per Share for the year 1913 and an Interim Dividend of Thirty Dollars per Share for the year 1914 will be payable on Friday, the 23rd instant.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on or after that date.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The thirty-fourth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Monday, the 10th May, 1915, at 11.30 a.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th instant to the 10th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show rper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDER CAFE.
Open Till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

HOWITT AND PHILLIPS CO.

FOR THREE PERFORMANCES ONLY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

WEDNESDAY, 25th April.

By Special Desire

"Mrs. DOT"

THURSDAY, 26th April.

The World wide Screaming Farical Comedy.

"CHARLEY'S AUNT"

FRIDAY, 30th April

And last Performance. Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of Major General F. H. Kelly, C.B.

"DAVID GARRICK"

Followed by the Great "DER TAG" by Sir J. M. Barrie

This one Act Play caused tremendous Sensation in London recently.

50 per cent. of

THE GROSS NIGHT'S RECEIPTS,

will be given to the Tobacco and Cigarette Fund

for the Soldiers at the front.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. Sharp. Booking at Moutrie's.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 27th April, 1915.

Miss MAY YOHE,

Formerly Lady Francis Hope

of

The Hope Diamond Fame

and

London's Great Star Artist,

who Captivated that City in the Great Revue

"COME OVER HERE"

Will make her Appearance.

The Magnificent Picture.

Full of Thrilling Incidents.

"THE BEGGAR PRINCE"—4,000 Feet Long.

MATINEES

Every Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

RE-APPEARANCE

For Three Nights only

28th, 29th & 30th April,

of

"MISS MAY CLARKE"

The Following Pictures Will be Screened:—

OLD MAMMY'S SECRET CODE Drama

in 3 parts.

THE WEDDING DRESS Drama

in 3 parts, etc.

9.15 p.m. ORCHESTRA.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that in respect of all Season Tickets available for three months issued on and after 1st May next the respective prices will be as follows:—

Gentlemen\$36.00

Ladies\$18.00

Children\$12.00.

and that the price of servants' punch tickets available for 20 rides will be \$1.20.

Season tickets expiring in April can be extended to April 30th on same terms pro rata as now in force but no three monthly Season Tickets and no annual tickets will be issued in April.

Notice is further given that on and after 1st May next daily return tickets and Annual tickets will be abolished.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915.

THE CHINA-BORNEO Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Twelfth Yearly Meeting of Shareholders of the above company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building at Noon, on Friday, the 30th April, 1915 to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1914 and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th April to the 30th April, both days inclusive.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.
W. G. DARBY,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be closed from SATURDAY, 1st May, 1915 until SATURDAY, 29th May, 1915, both days INCLUSIVE.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1915.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

Application has been made to the General Managers to issue to Choy Yau Kum duplicate Certificate for 10 shares in the above Company upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 3050 3059=10 shares

HAS BEEN LOST.

Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the General Managers they will proceed to deal with such application for a duplicate

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

During my absence and until further notice Mr. MOWBRAY STAFFORD NORTHCOTE has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHULTON HOOPE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915

BUTCHER MEAT

	Ots.
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	19
Prime Cut—	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	19
Roast—Shiu	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	20
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	24
Bollock's Brains—No	per set 10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
corned—Ham Ngau Li	60
Head—Ngau Tau	\$1.00
Heart—Ngau Sam	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6
Olives' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	25
Log—Yeung Pei	24
Shoulder—Yeung Shan	24
Saddle—	27
Pigs Chitlings—Chu Ohong	27
Brains—Chu No	per set 24
Feet—Chu Keuk	13
Fry—Chu Chap	15
Head—Chu Tau	16
Heart—Chu Sam	each 11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	18
Liver—Chu Kon	13
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	28
Leg—Chu Pei	20
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60
Heart—Yeung Sam	each 8
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	12
Liver—Yeung Kon	12
Smoking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	28
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	20
Lard—Chu Yau	20

POULTRY.

	Ots.
Chicken—Kai Tsai	1b 35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	34
Ducks—Ap	32
Doves—Pan Kau	13
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tau (cooking)	per doz 20
(fresh)—	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	1b 42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	30
Geese—Ngo	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 28
Hohow—Hoi How Pak Kap	25
Suipes—Sha Tsai	each 22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	1b 60
Hen—Na	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	75
Quail—Om Chun	25
Partridges—Che Ku	65

FISH.

	Ots.
Barbel—Ka Yu	1b 18
Bream—Pin Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	15
Carp—Li Yu	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	12
Codfish—Man Yu	14
Crabs—Hai	26
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	13
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	18
Loach—Wu Yu	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	18
Oysters—Shang Ho	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	12
Parch—Tau Lo	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	16
Pisces—Pan Yu	16
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	10
Roach Fish—Shek Kau Kung	15
Roach—Chun Yu	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	30
Shark—Sha Yu	8
Skate—Po Yu	8
Shrimps—Ha	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	28
Teach—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	60

FRUITS.

	Ots.
Almonds—Bang Yan	1b 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	18
(Chico)—Tia Chun Ping Kho	18

肉

	Ots.
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.—	3
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lat	12
Carambola—Yeung To	12
Coconuts—Ye, Tee	each 12
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	lb. 30
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	8
America—Kam Shan I-ang Mang	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	1b 28
Fresh	12
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	5
Sweet	8
Pears, (American), Kam San Shoot Lay	10
(Canton), Cookin—She Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chin	14
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	14
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 14
Shanghai—Lo Kwai	15
Walnuts—Hop To	15
Green—Sang Hop Tsz	15
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 15

VEGETABLES, &c.

	Ots.
Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	1b 8
Cheuk	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tsz	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	8
Sprout—Ah Ohoi	8
Long—Tau Kok	10
Beet Root—Hung Ohoi Tau	each 6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Brijale, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	8
Red—Hung Ke	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka—Tsoi	1b 10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	1b 6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	25
Red—Hung Ka Chiu	10
Green—Ching Lap Chiu	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tsz	1b 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tsz Keung	6
old—Lo Keung	9
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each 1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	1b 6
Mandarin—Kwai Lan Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Oho Ko	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 1b
Okroes	1b
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
Green—Shang Chong	6
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	7
Parsley—Kun Tsoi	1b 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	1b
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsz	3
Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tsz	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsz	8
Foochow—Foc-chow Shu Tsz	1
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsz	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tsz So	8
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	5
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	6
Taro—Wa Tau	6
Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
(American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	4
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi	12
Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yams—Ta Shu	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	1
Tau	1

生口

	Ots.
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
Green—Shang Chong	6
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	7
Parsley—Kun Tsoi	1b 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	1b
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsz	3
Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tsz	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsz	8
Foochow—Foc-chow Shu Tsz	1
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsz	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tsz So	8
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	5
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	6
Taro—Wa Tau	6
Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
(American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	4

Commercial.

Freight.
Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report for the fortnight ended April 15 states that there is little change to report in the homeward freight market, tonnage remaining very scarce; there is little likelihood of steamers calling at Genoa for some time to come for that reason. The question of the congestion of cargo at Continental and U. K. ports is a very serious one and is likely to remain so for a long time. Trade across the Pacific is brisk and shippers will be still further handicapped for space now, by the accident to the Minnesota, which has just been reported ashore in the inland Sea of Japan. The "boom" in the coasting trade continues and freights are still advancing all round; in fact, reports from the South are to the effect that freights are being obtained there, which have never been heard of before, and still there is not enough tonnage to supply the demand. The next cargo boats on this berth are as under:—
Marseilles and London, Yawaka Maru (April 18), Nore (April 22) and Nellore (May 6); London, Carnarvonshire (April 19) and Helenus (April 19); Marseilles and Liverpool, Eumaeus (April 27). The New York via Suez and Panama berth has been rather denuded of tonnage lately and the Indrago has been so delayed that she will not arrive until the end of the month; she is, however, expected to sail about May 3 via Suez and will be followed by the Bolton Castle via Panama on May 6, the Inveric via Suez on May 8 and the Tucson Prince via Suez about May 23.

Indigo Shortage.
Some interesting comments on the indigo position are made in Messrs. Lewis and Peat's report. They state that there is evidently a belief among home consumers that a good supply of synthetic will shortly be forthcoming, and that there will be no difficulty in securing sufficient for their requirements. It is not realized that a long time must elapse before any appreciable quantity can be produced, and even when supplies are more plentiful they cannot go far towards meeting the general consumption. It is useless to disguise the fact that the supplies of vegetable indigo will be quite inadequate for trade demands. While the present stock in London is 1,307 chests, only a small part of this is available, the greater part having been sold for actual consumption and export, and which must be shortly delivered. All the supplies for the year are now either being shipped or have already arrived in London, and Messrs. Lewis and Peat foresee a shortage before the new crops can be available. While prices are naturally on a high level, they are not higher in proportion than aniline colours, which have also experienced an important rise.

Finances of Siam.
The budget estimates for B.E. 2458 (1915-16) have been published in the Government Gazette as follows:—

Tax	70,000,000
Revenue	69,991,604
Expenditure	8,398

The above expenditure is that chargeable to revenue. The following is the expenditure not chargeable to revenue:—

Tax	5,787,204
Treasury Reserve	7,080,000
Loan Account	714,120
Loan Sinking Fund	14,491,414

The latest year for which actual figures are available is 1912-13, when the revenue of the state amounted to Tcs. 68,877,377, the largest on record. For the current year (1914-15) the budget estimate is Tcs. 68,000,000, and in view of the great caution with which these estimates are framed, the further increase of two millions now budgeted for is eloquent of the financial stability of the country even in exceptional circumstances. The expenditure not chargeable to revenue is to be compared with Tcs. 17,327,504, the budget estimate for the current year, and Tcs. 10,976,604 in 1912-13, the latest actual figures available. In the current year as much as Tcs. 15,997,174 is put down to loan account.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$800 s. £76/-	120,000	\$125	all	855 July.	700 Oct.	800	800	£2: 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	380 s.	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	380	380	Final of \$3 a/o 1912. Interim of \$18 a/o 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	180 b.	10,000	£15	£5	145 May	133 Jan.	180	175	Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1913
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	4855 s. & b.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$855	\$855	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$220	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	220	220	Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$130 s.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	130	130	\$3 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$380 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	380	380	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$454 s.	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	5 1/2	5 1/2	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$41 b.	20,000	\$50	all	35 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	41	40	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14
H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	22 1/2 b.	80,000	£15	all	29 1/4 Jan.	32 Dec.	22 1/2	22	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31/12/14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$98 b.	{ 60,000 \$5 } all			79 Jan.	50 Sept.	100	98 1/2	Final of 3 1/2 m'king 5 % on preferred shares & 5 % on deferred shares for year 1913 Interim of 1/- a/o 1914 C.No. 23
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$93/- b.	3,797,610	£1	all	106/- Feb.	70/- Sept.	93/-	91/6	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$36 s.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	36	35	\$3 for 1912
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$114 s.	20,000	\$100	all	56 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	114	112	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$28 s. & b.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	28	28	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'n.	33/6 s.	1,000,000	£1	all	41/- Feb.	33/6 Dec.	33/6	33/6	Final of 5 % Coupon No. 4. making 10 % for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$3.85 b.	200,000	£1	all	31/8 Jan.	1.90 Nov.	3.85	3.85	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	32/6 s.	160,000	£1	all	39/- Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6	32/6	1/- mak. 7/5 a/c. 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$65 b.	60,000	\$50	all	59 Jan.	73 Nov.	65	65	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'road Co., Ltd.	\$57 s.	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	57	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$53 b.	55,700	£100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	53	53	\$3 for 1913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$85 s.	36,000	£100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	85	85	Tls. 5 for 1914
Land, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	\$94 s.	13,000	£100	100	—	—	94	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$118 s.	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	118	118	\$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$108 s.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	110	108	\$3 for year ending 31/12/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$7 s. & b.	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/4 Jan.	7 Nov.	7	7	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40 s.	8,000	\$50	50	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	\$101 s.	78,000	£50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	101	101	Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$68 1/2 s.	12,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	68 1/2	68 1/2	\$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates	\$100 s.	10,000	\$100	all	—	—	100	95	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$142 s. & b.	20,000	£50	all	138 July	135 May	142	141	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
H'nglong Cotton Co.	\$7 1/2 s. & b.	125,000	\$10	all	8 1/4 Mar.	7 June	7 1/2	6 3/4	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	\$13 s.	75,000	£10	all	14 1/2 Jan.	11 Mar.	13	13	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow	\$86 s.	8,000	£100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	86	86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	\$91 1/2 s. & b.	40,000	£50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	91 1/2	91	Div. Tls. 6 Bonus Tls. 4 Extra Bonus Tls. 1, year end 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$11 s.	60,000	\$10	all	12 May	10 Dec.	11	11	\$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4 1/2 s.	50,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4 April	4 1/2	4 1/2	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$4 1/2 s.	50,000	\$1	all	—	—	—	—	—
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$74 b.	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	7 1/2	7 1/2	70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$34 s.	40,000	\$7 1/2	6	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$6.00 s. & b.	400,000	\$10	all	6.80 Jan.	5 Dec.	6.60	6 1/4	50 cts. for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$43 s. & b.	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	43	42	\$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$124 s.	6,500	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	184	184	Final of \$6 mak. ng \$8 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$26 1/2 s.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	26 1/2	26 1/2	Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$10 s.	325,000	5/-	all	13/- July	7/- Feb.	5.10	5.10	Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p.c. for 1913
Langkats	\$37 b.	250,000	£10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	37	37	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$10 s.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/4 June	10	10	80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on 1/4 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Do (New)	\$1 s.	50,000	\$10	all	53 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	\$1	\$1	\$1.50 for 1910.
Philippines Ltd.	\$4 b.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	—
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 s.	12,000	\$10	10	—	—	—	—	—
Societe des Pulpes et Papier	\$20 s.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	20	20	—
Series du Tonkin	\$20 s.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3 1/2	35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3 1/2 s.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	16 1/2	16 1/2	\$1.00. per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$16 1/2 s.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	7	7	70 cts. for 1913
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$7 s.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	6 1/2	6 1/2	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
William Powell, Limited.	\$6 1/2 s.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	\$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14
S. C. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	—	—	—	—	—

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vœux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, APRIL 28, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATION.

EXCHANGE.

28th April.

Selling.	Demand India 136 3/4	T/T France 2.30	6 m/s. Francs 2.46
T/T 1/9 3/4	T/T Bombay 136 1/4	Demand Paris 2.30 1/2	Gold Leaf per tael \$56.90
Demand 1/9 13/16	Demand Bombay 136 1/4	On Haiphong 7 1/4 prem	Sovereign \$10.80 nom.
30 d/s 1/9 7/8	T/T Calcutta 136 1/4	On Saigon 7	Bar Silver ready 23 13/16
60 d/s 1/9 15/16	Demand Calcutta 136 1/4	On Bangkok 85	forward
4 m/s 1/10	Demand Manila 89 1/4		
T/T Shanghai 78	T/T San F'co & N.Y. 43 1/2	Buying.	
Private 30 d/s sight	Demand New York 43 1/2	4 m/s. L/C 1/10 1/2	
T/T Singapore 77 7/8	T/T Java 110 1/2	4 m/s. D.P. 1/10 3/4	
T/T Japan 89 1/4	T/T Marks Nom.	6 m/s. L/C 1/10 7/8	
T/T India 136 1/2	Demand Germany	30 d/s. Sney & M. 1/10 3/4	
		30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y. 45 1/8	
		4 m/s. Marks Nom.	
		4 m/s. Francs 2.41	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	\$16 1/2
Chinese	10	\$17 1/4
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces	\$10 1/2
Hongkong	10	\$10 1/2

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:
ROMBAY, LONDON.
CALCUTTA, MANILA.
CANTON, PANAMA.
CEBU, PEKING.
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW, SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE.
KORE, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....4,060,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agencies at: Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed:
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 10 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon " 10 Min.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
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